PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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No. 53,854.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th	July	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951		
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA	6603		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	X	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	610	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Aston Hall	3,626	June 6	June 22	......	July 28
B	Stanley Hall	4,104	" 23	July 9	July 24	" 31
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	" 30	" 14	" 27	Aug. 2
B	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 10	" 24	Aug. 4	" 10
B	Langton Hall	4,400	" 24	Aug. 6	" 18	" 23
A	City of Athens	5,594	Aug. 8	" 20	" 31	Sept. 6
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 13	" 27	Sept. 8	" 14
A	City of Karachi	3,800	" 29	Sept. 11	" 22	" 27
B	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th July, 1906.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	3rd Aug. 1906
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th " "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA	4,030	....	15th Aug. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2881	Burmeister	27th July.
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	10th August.
* KAISER	2721	Von Holt	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

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40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
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AGENCIES,
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
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DELHI
MADRAS
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Etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ...	5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS ...	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
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CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.
Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.
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Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

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SPECIALLY SELECTED.

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30	lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	12	0
6	1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post.	6	0
1	5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
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MONGINI BROTHER'S

EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

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TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort extinguishing appliance."

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THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

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NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion:—She should drink

BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY A FINE POWDER

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON,
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

BOOTE'S TILES

Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.
Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to
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THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.
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GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
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LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.
MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the year 1905-1906 and of the Report can be had from the Reporter-General's Office or from the leading Booksellers, Bombay.

E. THOMAS,
For Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, 26TH JULY 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1906, for CONSTRUCTING the work up to GROUND FLOOR LEVEL for the CAWASJI JAHANGIRJI OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 7,550.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. W. MURPHY, C.E.,
For Executive Engineer, Presidency.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 4879 of 1906.

PAYA DOOMA .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

THUKRA POONA, 2 DYAPU UMMALA, 3 CHUNDOO ANGARA, 4 SOMAYA BADDA .... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Mogher Community of Hoskopla Surtkal Village in Mangalore Taluq, that the Plaintiff abovenamed has been granted leave to sue the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of himself and the other members of the Said Community of Hoskopla to recover from them the sum of Rs. 106-6-8 being the amount of a Promissory Note passed by the first and second Defendants as principals and by the third and fourth Defendants as sureties on 22nd May, 1904, to the Plaintiff abovenamed with interest thereon.

2. The suit will come on for hearing on FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1906.—Dated the 21st day of July, 1906.

F. D. SPENCER,
Registrar.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1906.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS to be held on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS from July to October, 1906, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, and 29th September 1906.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of coupons are as follows:—

A.	For the whole Season of EXTRA MEETINGS and POONA RACES (8th to 29th September, 1906)	Rs. 50
	With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	Rs. 10
B.	EXTRA MEETINGS ONLY, July to October (exclusive Poona Races 8th to 29th September.)	Rs. 30
	With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	Rs. 5
C.	POONA RACES ONLY, 8th to 29th September 1906	Rs. 25
	With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each,	Rs. 5

N.B.—MEMBERS of the Turf Club and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the Turf Club will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE,

Lady	Rs. 2
Single Ticket	Rs. 5
Child	Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform	Rs. 1
Lady or Child	Rs. 0-8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. SPECIAL TRAINS from and to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE 1906.

(Section 82, Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT KASAULI IN AMBALA DISTRICT.

(1). DEWAN CHAND and KIRPA RAM. Shop-Keepers of Kasauli . . . . . Plaintiffs.

AGAINST

Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS. at Kasauli . . . . . Defendants

Claim for Rs. 75-12.

(2). KALI CHARAN and JAWALA PARSHAD, Merchants of Kasauli . . . . Plaintiffs.

AGAINST.

Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS at Kalka . . . . Defendants

Claim for Rs. 40-4.

(3). (1) MUTSADDI LAL son of GANDHILA and (2) B DECO MAL son of MUTSADDI LAL Shopkeepers of Kasauli, in Ambala District . . . . . Plaintiffs.

AGAINST

Mr. ROBERTS, HEALTH Officer of Kasauli . . . . Defendant.

Claim for Rs. 51-14-6.

(4). KIDAR NATH son of MAHADEO of Kasauli . . . . Plaintiff.

AGAINST

Mr. ROBERTS of Kasauli . . . . . Defendant.

Claim for Rs. 11-4.

(5). GHANTAIMIAN, at Kasauli . . . . Plaintiff.

AGAINST

Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS of Kalka . . . . Defendants.

Claim for 215.

To—Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS at Kasauli and Kalka, defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have instituted Suits in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 394-2-6, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suits or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on the 14th August, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you or send by your Pleader any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 21st day of July, 1906.

A. NEWNHAM, *Major*
Judge, Small Cause Court, Kasauli.

REMINGTON RIBBONS!

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users:—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in any colour we are now able to supply at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

These are manufactured by the Remington Company themselves, and are the finest quality of ribbon made, and will outlast two common ribbons. At this price it will be found the greatest economy to use no other kind.

These ribbons can only be obtained from us,

WARDEN & Co.,
Remington Typewriter Agents,
BOMBAY.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

New Proprietary,
New Management.

NEW TYPE, NEW MACHINERY,
NEW FEATURES.

One-Fourth
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EIGHT TIMES
THE
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LATEST TELEGRAMS
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OF THE
WORLD.

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FIRST DAWK
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PLEASE NOTE:—
THREE
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NEW
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Every Day.

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PRINTING
IN
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BRANCHES.

SPECIAL
LONDON
LETTER.

THE WEEK'S
GOSSIP.

INDIA
IN
PARLIAMENT.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities against or affecting the estate of BOMONJI SORABJI BOTTLIWALLA or COCONUTWALA alias BOMONJI EDALJI MULLA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Contractor and Merchant residing at Dhobi Talao, who died in Bombay on or about the 10th day of November, 1904, are required to send in their claims in writing with full particulars thereof at the office of the Undersigned, situate at 28, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof in default whereof the estate will be distributed without regard to such claim (if any) which will be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1906.

MAGONLAL, JEHANGIR AND GULABBHAI.
Attorneys for BAI BHIKHAIJI,
widow and Administratrix of
BOMONJI SORABJI BOTTLIWALLA, deceased.

NOTICE.

S. S. "TRAFALGAR" GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE Undernoted PACKAGES landed ex S. S. "TRAFALGAR being more or less damaged by water and having been refused or abandoned by Consignees will be SOLD BY AUCTION at F. Shed, Princes Docks, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, on behalf of the General Average:—

P. M. 3331	8 Bales Printing Paper.
B. M. C. W. W,	1 Case Starch.
A. P. S, S.	10 Casks Tallow.
H. D. C.	6 Galvanised Buckets.
Nil	1 Case Provisions.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, S. S. TRAFALGAR.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sea View Terrace" Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome Teakwood and Blackwood household furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Marble topped tables and teapoys, Cabinets, drawing room, sofas and chairs, bedsteads, almiras, marbletop dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, glassware, crokeryware lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of E. G. RODGERS, Esq.

The property is on view.

Sale at 11 A. M.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 11 a. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop opposite Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co., and next to Dady House in Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned a collection of Old Chinaware consisting of large and small square and round jars, flower jars, vases, plates bowls, cups tea and coffee pots, large and small plates, flower pots, bronze flower vases, figures, Chinese tiles, mother-o'-pearl inlaid Japanese Budha pictures, etc,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, and easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, almyrah, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, Austrian safe Chubb's safe on stand.

2 Jones English sewing machines, new, manufacturing and tailor size.

2 Winchester rifles 220 bore. 1 air walking stick, gun and one 440 bore Zebel gun.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of the late Oosman bin Mahomed consisting of wearing apparels, silver chain and watch, amber beads, country cot, copper vessels, chairs, clock, lamps, pictures, looking-glasses, empty bottles, iron ware and other Sundry articles.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass fronted brougham.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Sale at 11 A. M.

On TUESDAY the 31st instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Edward House First Floor, Apollo Bunder, close to the Taj Mahal Hotel the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design such as dining table and chairs. Sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, suit of sofas, and chairs lined rich plush, marble top tables and teapoys, Cabinet English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers bedroom, sofas, sweet-toned ebonized Cottage piano by Soundy. Gent's tricycles, rich glassware and crockeyware, best platedware, rich table ornaments. Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, carpets etc., the property, of A. H. COMPTON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES AND BOOK COLLECTORS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st, THURSDAY, the 2nd, and FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thakurdwar, opposite the Thakurdwar Temple, Girgaum Road, large valuable library consisting of old and rare books on India and Indian subjects, English Literature, English History, Gazetteers, books on Indian Politics, Standard Novels, dictionaries, including the Century Dictionary, 10 volumes, Library of Famous Literature 20 volumes. Works on religious subjects including sacred books of the East, law books, etc., the property of the late Bhai Jivanji, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1906, at 2 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by the Stove Depot the surplus stock in trade of a dealer closing his business consisting of best platedware. by Reed, and Barton, Elkington, and others, such as cruet and pickle stands, revolving top butter pots, eggs and jam frames, round and oval salvers, ice pitchers, partition and entree dishes, hot water, curree dishes, revolving top luncheon dishes, rich tea and coffee sets, boxes of fish and fruit knives and forks, &c., rich majolica vases and table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese jars, handsome pedestals with pots, Chubb's cash boxes and safes travelling ice-boxes, table and hall lamps, &c., &c.,

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns at Clive Road, opposite the Docks, by order of Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam, Esq., and on account and risk of the following purchasers.

Ex. s. s. "Clan Shaw."

On account and risk of Sha Laloobhoy Lillachand—
5,280 bags Mauritius sugar (Vajoo).
On account and risk of Sha Damji Veerji—
3,518 bags Mauritius sugar (Vajoo).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a Military Officer consisting of military uniform and equipment helmets, jack boots, Wellington's boots military bridles saddlery accoutrements, spars gold belt and sash wallets etc a small 22 rifles with catridges etc.

On account of the the concerned—
24 cases German wines.

AT 2 P.M, (S. T.)

1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good water.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness.
1 Grey arab quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of a large Quantity of Waste.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 a.m. (Bombay Time.) Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Empress Mills, Chinchpogly, under instructions from the Agents, the following, waste to be manufactured by the undermentioned Mills during three months from 1st July to 30th September 1906.

The Empress Mills, New Empress Mills, James Greaves Mills, Connought Mills, Howard and Bullough Mills, Imperial Cotton Mills. Leopold Mills and Apollo Mills.

Description of Waste.

Cylinder Strips.
Flat Strips.
Low fly.
Dropping No. 1.
Dropping No. 2.
Also a large lot of empty casks.
A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Shop of Millnery, Drapery Hosiery, Cotton, Woollen and Silk Piece-goods, etc., at Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and in pursuance of the power of sale given in that behalf by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of August, 1904, and transfer of mortgage and further charges dated the 27th February, 1905. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the whole of the stock-in-trade of Premjee Ruttonjee, who traded as Milliner and Draper at Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, consisting of cotton, woollen and silk piece-goods, laces, ribbons, etc. etc. furniture such as glass cupboards, show cases, sewing machine, etc.

Also the outstanding of the (said mortgagee Premjee Ruttonji.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale opply to the Under signed.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 27TH JULY, 1906.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

PLEASE NOTE:—Our ENGLISH MOTOR Mechanic has arrived from London, the repairs to the Motor cars are resumed as usual. HORMASJI SORABJI & Sons, 5-12, Queen's Road.

WANTED for the J. N. PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE an experienced PARSI GRADUATE as RESIDENT HEAD ASSISTANT. Salary rising to Rs. 125 with free Board and Lodging. Apply stating age, qualifications and previous teaching experience to the SECRETARY. 19, Hornby Road. Fort.

WANTED a EUROPEAN MANAGER for a Bank in Bombay. Good salary. Apply, stating experience, and salary expected, to Box. No. 399 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

BROUGHAM.—A neat Single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, light and comfortable, in excellent serviceable order, with Lamps and Shafts, Two Shelves in front for Books and Papers. Recently re-tyred. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 381J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CRYING CHILD.—CHILD:—Mamma, we must GO to NADIR BOMONJI & Co.'s Shop, Sitaram Buildings, and buy JAP. CURIOS.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA, INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL." Infallible Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

TO LET.—MARBLE HALL, Middle Colaba, from August at a monthly rental of Rs. 200. Apply, R. V. PEER MAHOMED, Chukla Street.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—25 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attingal, Travancore.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and novations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant positive cure for SORE EYES, ULCERS, irritations, inflamed lids and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS:—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES:—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—

Boots Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/18, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philli-pines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tienstin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.
Ex s. s. "Trafalgar"

On MONDAY, the 30th Inst, at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the F, Shed Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the following Damaged Cargo—

Ex s. s. Trafalgar."

P, M. 3331—8 bales printing papers.
B, W. C. W. W—1 case starch.
A. P. S.—10 basks tallow.
S. H. D. S.—6 buckets galvanized.
Nil—1 case privisions.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £6,000,000.
Funds in hand exceed £5,600,000,

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances accepted at Current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Rates Moderate. Liberal Conditions.
Active Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts,
For particulars apply
MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

ESTD. HILL'S 1775.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.

WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

Early neglect invariably causes decay. A perfect cleaner imparting a Pearly Whiteness to the teeth and delightful Fragrance to the mouth. As. 12 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co..
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5.000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout, For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 8
Monthly	" 2-8	" 3-8

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	" 16	" 26
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly.	" 3-8	"

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Cash.		Credit.
Per Annum.	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	" 16	Half-yearly	" 20
Quarterly.	" 9	Quarterly	" 11
Monthly	" 3-8	Monthly	" 4-8

SINGLE COPY . . . . ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	" 4
Third do.	" 2

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16	—	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3/4	—	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 3/4	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/16	—	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/4	—	+ 1/8
2 months hence	30 1/8	—	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	65 3/8	—	+ 1/2
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	—	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47 3/4	—	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·85	—	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	—	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	—	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	—	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4	—	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/8	—	+ 3/8
7 day market loans	2 5/8	—	+ 1-2

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000.

Rs. 16·20	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 32·90	do	Bombay.
Rs. 5·90	do	Madras.
55·00		

At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 30 per cent. average rate 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 11·00	were allotted to	Calcatta.
Rs. 4·00	do	Bombay.
Rs Nil	do	Madras.
15·00		

At 1s. 4 1/32d.

Minimum rate received 30 per cent. average rate 16·03.

Total amount sold during week	60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	70,00,000
Extra allotments nil.	

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/2 1/2 sellers.
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/4 — 1/4 A.-S. done easier.
RAPESEED—
Brown 46 1/4 + 1/8 J.-A. done steady.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 3/4 + 1-4 J.-A. sellers steady.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6·01 — 2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	4,000
Futures closed	firm

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74	5·65	5·59
— 1	— 2	— 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·55	5·55	5·55
— 2	— 1	— 1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·56	5·58	5·59
— 1	—1	— 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Great Continent	3,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90
Futures, month of July	10·00 *
Do. month of Dec	10·32+7 *

* Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later through bu support and short covering.

N NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10·7-8
Futures, month of Aug	10·59+2
Do. month of Oct.	10·23+ 7
Tone at close	steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Broach	5 20 32— 2
F. G. do	5 15 32— 2
Good do	5 10 32— 2

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25 July.

Cotton	161	bales.
Wheat	9,927	cwts.
Linseed	2,048	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,282	do
Gingellyseed	....	
Poppyseed	783	do
Groundnuts	....	
Castorseed	1,174	do
Rice	1,255	do
Myrabollams	322	do
Cottonseed	1,443	do
Mowraseed	....	
Gram	4,141	do
Joowar	3,871	do
Maize	....	

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The Council Bill allotment of seventy lakhs was aken up yesterday at the same rates as last week, nderers receiving 30 per cent. against 31 per cent. n the 18th instant. Bills to the amount of 55 khs and telegraphic transfers of 15 lakhs were llotted. For next week's bidding Seventy lakhs s again advertised. The new Rupee loan of 4½ rores will be issued on Tuesday next, and though oney is now very plentiful, it is anticipated that a trong trade demand will shortly spring up in Calcutta. A big crop of Jute, estimated at about 8 lakhs of bales, is to come forward. Prices are bnormally high and an active trade is expected. Under these circumstances the present low rates for money will shortly disappear. The present outook for the Bombay cotton season is also very avourable and an early season is expected. But he Bombay demand for money for crop purposes ill not arise for some months to come.

The financial telegrams of yesterday's date from London show a small rise of ⅛th in spot and orward silver and a rise of 3/8 to ½ per cent. in nterest on short dated loans. Consols are 1/16th ower at 87 1/16 and Rentes ¼ higher at 96¾.

The wheat market closed easier with Red-Karahi quoted 3d. lower at 29 1/4d. Rapeseed and Linseed closed steady with a rise of 1½d. and d. respectively.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady with pot and futures one to two points lower. In New York Spot and July futures are unchanged with December futures 7 points higher, while in New Orleans Spot is unchanged, August futures 2 points up, and October futures 7 points up. The closing one of futures was steady.

In Bombay oilseeds markets are steady with a quiet demand for export. The wheat market is lso steady with mills buying. Quotations are noted below.

Cotton is steady and prices for old crops, ready delivery, are about the same as yesterday, with only a moderate enquiry from mills and shippers. In new crops quotations are higher but business reported is on a very moderate scale.

Sterling Exchange is steady and Rupee paper is unsettled and slightly easier.

The following shares are reported to have changed hands to-day :

	Rs.	
Petits	3,595	August.
Davids	535	"
Bombay Cotton	1,030	"
Empress	545	"
Tapty Valley Ry.	475	Ready.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand...			...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight D. A.		1s. 4 7/32.
Do.	6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 3/8d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	169 3/4 to 170
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	...	154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	213 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash	...	97·6
1st Settlement.	31st July	97·5
2nd do.	30th Aug.	97·4

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	4	do.

COTTON QUATATIONS,

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	202
Do. fine	Dec.	"	200
Do. fine	Jan.	"	198
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	218
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	223
M G Khandeish fully good...	"	"	203
M G K A K fine	"	"	214
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	183
M G Broach good	March	"	243

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

We quote as follows :—

LINSEED.—Tone, steady.

Ready	Rs. 7- 9-0
Forward September	Rs. 7-14-6
April-May	Rs. 7-10-3

RAPESEED.—Tone, firm.

Brown Cawnpore. Ready	Rs. 8-0-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs. 7-2-6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	Rs. 8-10-6

POPPYSEED.—Tone, steady.

Ready	Rs. 8-8-6
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-9-0

CASTORSEED.—Tone, firm.

Ready	Rs. 39-0-0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone.

Howree Khandeish Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 40-0-0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi. ready	Rs. 4-11-6
Do. April-May	Rs. 4-13-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	3,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·76	5·68	5·62
plus 2	plus 3	plus 3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·58	5.58	5·58
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·59	5·61	5·62
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

We have received the following quotations by special cablegram to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	3s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0*
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 5 6	£1 7 0
Champion Reef	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 16 6	£0 18 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 1 6	£0 1 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 19 2	£2 0 7½
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
G. F. of Mysore	£1	17s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 9
G. F. of Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 18 3	£0 19 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 7 6	£2 12 6
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 15 0	£2 17 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Kempinkte New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 1	£0 0 2
Mysore	10s.	10s.	£6 2 6	£6 7 6
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	49s.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 7 0
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 11 9	£0 13 3
Road Block	£1	19s.	£0 3 0	£0 5 0
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 3 6	£0 5 0
Topuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 8 0	£0 10 0

* Prem.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Amatonga, 2093 tons Captain R Linkleter, sailed yesterday for new port, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Moshtari, 1109 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Akbar, 1440 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, will sail to-day for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1735 tons, Captain J Hannah sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B I S N C's steamer Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain R B Henderson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Moulmein via Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1358 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 32 cases opium and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2198 tons, Captain J A Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passenger :—Mr and Mrs Foster and child, and Miss Grieve.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Ellora s	Henderson	Moulmein, July 9
	Goalpara s	Hirst	Basreh, July 13
26	Bancoora s	Ross	Calcutta, July 7

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Clan Shaw s	Simpson	Genoa
	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon, &c
	Kola s	Ramage	Persian Gulf
	Silesia s	Stabile	Kobe

The Akbar, Captain Baldwin, for Mauritius via Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Colombo Maru, for Japan, &c.
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
22	Querimba	W B Smith	Bombay
23	Umballa	C Hugill	Bombay
	Landaura	R G Dagge	Bombay
	Syriam	J Younger	Rangoon
	Glendhu	E Tailor	Singapore
	Baron Cawdor	B C Gondey	Red Sea
	Zillah	Wers Peart	Madras
	Hatumet	Perth	Karachi
	Clan Ferguson	W McAllister	Liverpool
	Soembawa	S Feneuga	

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessels.	Names.	To
24	Glenlyon	W G Gibb	Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	From
23	Umzinto	Calcutta
24	Taroba	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAM'S.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia, left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the evening of the 25th instant and is due here on the evening of the 29th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 26th instant and may be expected here on or about the 4th Aug.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart s—1000 cwt dill seed Bauer and Karrusey; 100 cwt gum M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 2400 cwt cottod seed W. Becher; 30 baies wool D Nagji.

Australia s—38 bales wyol and goat hair R. M. Kooka: 40 bales wcol, W. and L. Graham and Co; 265 bales wool B Hurbham; 34 baies wool G Gungadas; 5 cwt aluminium scrap Waltes N. Cresswell and Co; 206 cwt old metal scrap H. Narayan;

FOR NEW YORK.

Castello s—150 hales s—bales skill Maclein.

FOR LONDON.

Himalya s—2210 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co; 100 bale bales sauri cotton Naerwanji Bros and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—56 bales silk King King and Co; 99 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave s—200 cwt mustard Volkart Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Tamatave s—60 bales corten fly N. Damji; 110 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 1000 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—1200 1200 bales twist F, Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales beles twist The M. B. Kaisha; 725 bales twist E. D, Sassoon and Co; 12 bales twist Japan Cotton Trading Co,

Ocean s—122 bales twist R. S. N. Talati and Co: 253 twist R. Cany and Co; 1100 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David and David and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales twist M. M. Essabhoy 275 bales twist E. E. Sossoon and Co; 240 bales twist M. B, Kaisho; 8692 bales twist Dovid Sassoon and 25 bales silk cotton R. S. N. Talrti and Co; 1438 brles twist Sassoon J. David and Co; 300 bales twist E. Noorden and Co; 44J cwt oos,late M. H. E. Ellias.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 27.

177.—The following extract from India Army Orders, dated Army Head-Quarters, Simla, 9th July 1906 is published for information :—No. 388.—Rewards. Sergeant-Major George Rose, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has been awarded the Silver Medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuity.

178.—Transfer.—No. 5325 Vol. G. Scott, is transferred from "H" to "F" Company with effect from this date.

P. R. CADELL, Major.
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

IN the rules under the Prisons Act, 189[illegible], an amendment has been made by the Government of Madras in Council to the effect that no convalescent prisoner who has suffered from fever, dysentery, or lung disease shall be transported to Port Blair until he has performed ordinary labour and maintained good health for at least three months subsequent to his illness.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RICHARD VALERONI—July 26, at St. George's Hospital, Richard Valeroni, Assistant to Messrs. Mongini Bros. Funeral leaves St. George's Hospital at 5 p.m. and arrives at Sewree Cemetery at 6 p.m. (Standard time) this evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCHWARTZ—July 23, at River Side, Napier Park, Madras, the wife of Mr. E. Schwartz, of a son.

WHITCOMBE—July 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major E. G. R. Whitcombe, I. M. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRINLINTON—BROWNE—July 19, at Dehra Dun, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. G. Peake, J. L. Grinlinton Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. F. Grinlinton, Esq. C. M. G. (late Surveyor General of Ceylon) to Margaret Mabel Helen, eldest daughter of Major-General and Mrs. A. G. F. Browne.

DEATH.

BERLIE—July 21, at his residence, "Whaley," Infantry Road, Bangalore, Henry Charles Berlie, in his 63rd year.

"PESTERINE"
NOW IN STOCK
NEW REMEDIES.
DAMIANINE,
An Elixir of Damiana and Coca, &c. A nerve Tonic...Rs. 2 per bot.
ANTI-DOLOR,
A true PAIN KILLER should be in every household for emergencies ....As. 6, As. 12 and Re. 1-8.
NEW TOILET-PAPER,
With new method of detaching. (Kemp's Sanitary 500 leaves).....................As. 6 per packet.
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water 2-54m., 3-12a. Low water, 8-31m., 2-26a.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 13th instant, due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the Senior as well as Junior Classes will meet as usual in their respective places and at their usual hour, 9 a. m. (S. T.): the former in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A.,L.L.B., will expound Mathew Arnold's Selections for Wordsworth, and Mr. F. D. Master, B.A., will address the Junior Class.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB,—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Sound of Peace	Blon
Idyle	Dawn	Matt
Selection	In Dahomey	M Cook
Valse	Tout Passe	Rerger
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Cake Walk	The Coon's Patrol	A Lotter

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During June 6 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 34 horses and 109 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 299 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 14 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts,and 28 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ghandi of the Abkari Department charged Abdul Gaffar Pirbux, a Mahomedan, with importing opium without a license. The accused arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train, and on his luggage being examined, seventeen tolas of opium were found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty, and said he was in the habit of taking opium. He was about to leave for Europe with his master, Nawab Mahomed Sherkhan, and as no opium could be got on board the steamer, he had kept seventeen tolas of opium with him. He was fined Rs. 5.

"FALSE PROPHETS" OF PHONOGRAPHY.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Moses Benjamin, teacher of Pitman's shorthand and commercial subjects, appeared to show cause against a notice for defamation issued at the instance of Mr. P. R. Bamji. Mr. R. M. Bardi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. J. I. Aptekar, pleader, for the respondent. The complainant stated that in April last he had issued a handbill advertising that he had opened a class for shorthand, etc., and that he was the only man in the Bombay Presidency holding a shorthand teacher's diploma. Then the respondent, in reply to this handbill, had put up a notice at the entrance of his school room at Church Gate Street headed "Beware of false prophets. It is painful to see that some are misleading the public by false statements giving themselves greater and higher qualifications which they do not possess. We are specially pained to see one of our students P. R. M. is proclaiming himself the only one who holds Pitman's Shorthand Teacher's Diploma (which is only for 80 words speed), while it is within our knowledge that there are several who hold this minor certificate in addition to much superior diplomas of speed, teachers' training, &c." Mr. Aptekar for the respondent, pleaded justification and claimied protection under exceptions 1 and 9 of Sec. 499 I.P.C. That the complainant is not the only person in the Presidency who holds shorthand teacher's diploma in question, but there are others also who hold not only this but other superior diplomas. He also stated that the notice put up by the respondent was meant for the information of his own students and that the same was put up inside the class-room. The Magistrate held that he was satisfied from the certificates produced by the respondent that the complainant was not the only person who held shorthand teacher's diploma and what the respondent had stated in his noiice was true. He therefore dismissed the complaint.

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR, speaking at the distribution of prizes at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, admitted that although for almost a life-time she had devoted herself to the cause of women doctors, she could never bring herself to be attended by one. She added that she wondered what would be the result if Mr. Asquith were told that, unless he granted the franchise to women, he would be attended by lady doctors for the remainder of his life. It might be more effective than storming his citadel.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes," is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

Kent has beaten Leicester by ten wickets.
Survey has beaten Worcester by six wickets.
Notts has beaten Gloucester by 151 runs.
Warwiek has beaten Somerset by 139 runs.
Sussex vs, Yorkshire was drawn.

The following is the position of Counties to July 25.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	18	13	1	4	12
Yorkshire	19	12	1	6	11
Lancashire	18	11	3	4	8
Notts	15	8	2	5	6
Kent		8	2	4	6
Warwickshire	14	6	3	5	3
Essex	14	4	4	6	0
Worcestershire	10	2	3	5	—1
Middlesex	9	3	4	2	—1
Sussex	13	3	7	3	—4
Somerset	11	2	7	2	—5
Northamtonshire	13	3	8	2	—5
Hampshire	13	3	8	2	—5
Gloucestershire	10	1	7	2	—6
Leicestershire	16	2	11	3	—9
Derbyshire	14	2	12	0	—10

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

London, July 12.—Reeves, Commissioner Mr. Rhodes,and Wilding, a tennis player, have arranged with the Marylebone C. C. to send an Amatuer team to New Zealand to play fifteen matches commencing in December.

London, July 10.—For the players at Lords Fielder took Gentlemen's ten wickets for ninety runs.

London, July 9.—Jarvis won the long distance swimming championship at Kew, Putney. Record time 63 minutes 42 secs.

London, July 14.—The American Daniel won the hundred yards championship in 58·6 seconds.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Rain Stops Play.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

Last night there was heavy rain and also this morning. The wicket was under water; so the annual cricket match between the Bombay Hindus and the Poona Gymkhana could not be played till four in the afternoon when the weather cleared a little bit. The Gymkhana went in first and scored four runs for two wickets down and had to stop the game again on account of rain.

Mr. Lucas (0) was bowled by Date and Mr. Turner (4) was knocked off by Balu.

If the weather be fine the match will be resumed to-morrow. The sky is claudy and it is drizzling.

POLO AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 26.

A large and fashionable gathering assembled on the Secunderabad polo ground this afternoon to witness two more games in the Junior Polo Tournament played off. The 7th Royal Fusiliers were "At Home" on the ground. The weather was clear, and ground in a far better order, and the high wind which prevailed at the outset soon calmed down. Both the games were exceptionally good and were watched all through with unabated interest The fortunes of the game went against the 13th Hussars and the Royal Fusiliers,

13TH HUSSARS vs. 26TH LIGHT CAVALRY.

The opening game was between the 13th Hussars comprising of Mr. Steele, Captains Hodginson and Bayley, and Colonel Wiggin (Back), and the 26th Light Cavalry comprising of Mr. Chayter, Captain Keble, Mr. Griffiths and Captain Popham (Back). The Umpires were Major Terry and Captain Ashburner. The game opened with very fast play, the Hussars quickly getting two runs to the Cavalry flags, but their shots went wide, Then the Cavalry had much the best of the bout keeping the ball in the Hussars' territory where the Colonel did splendid service till ultimately the Cavalry getting clear away, crowned the run with a goal. From the throw in the Cavalry got another run direct to the flags and hit a goal. The Hussars now got the upper hand and, after pressing in the Cavalry end, hit a goal out of the scrummage. Score ;—Cavalry two goals to Hussars one goal.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Play continued in the Hussars' half for a time. When Clayter who was doing grand work from the corner of the ground got a run to the flags and hit a goal. On changing ends the Cavalry in a second try hit a subsidiary. The Hussars hitting in ran the ball to the opposite end and soon scored a goal. Score :—Cavalry three goals, one subsidiary to Hussars two goals.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Fast play up and down the ground till when the Cavalry were pressing in the Hussars' end a foul was given against the Cavalry and out of the penalty shot the Hussars hit a goal. Score :—Cavalry four goals, one subsidiary to Hussars' three goals.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Play for a prolonged space in the Hussars ground whence the Cavalry by a long shot hit a subsidiary and later on added a goal to their score. On changing ends Popham early got a clean run and hit a goal. Score :—Cavalry six goals, two subsidiaries to Hussars three goals.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—Soon after play started the Hussars were hot on the attack in front of the Cavalry flags, but the Cavalry averted the score and shortly got a run to their adversaries' end where they added a subsidiary to their score,

SIXTH CHUKKER.—Three minutes were left for play. A fast bout and play up and down the ground, but neither side scored the Cavalry coming out victors. The atmosphere all thr ough the game was charged with a deal of Polo literature. Score :—

26th Cavalry	6 Goals, 3 subs.
5th Hussars	3 Goals.

7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS vs. HYDERABAD GYMKHANA.

The next game was between the 7th Royal Fusiliers, comprising of Messrs Leslie, Waller Hodgson and Hewett (back,) and the Hyderabad Fultch Maidan Gymkhana comprising of Messrs Bayly, Green. Burnett and Abraham (back). The umpires were Major Jones and Captain Stopford. The Gymkhana, confined their play to the Fusiliers' end and after a space Green getting clear of the opposite Back, hit a goal. From the throw in, play was still confined to the Fusiliers' ground and after some very fine play by Abraham and Green the latter hit a goal. Fast play up and down the ground followed. Score :—Gymkhana two goals.

SECOND CHUKKER :—The Fusiliers played up more stoutly, but could not stem the tide of the Gymkhana combination and these ultimately put up a subsidiary followed by a goal, and on change of ends the Fusiliers ran the ball to the flags and scored a subsidiary, The Gymkhana again asserted themselves, and pressed hard in the vicinity of the Fusiliers' flags where the defence was effective. A penalty against the Fusiliers shortly resulted in nothing and ere the chukker closed a foul was given against the Gymkhana who had hit out from behind their line and they brought the ball back to the Fusiliers' end where after a prolonged bout it went out wide. Score :—Gymkhana two goals, two subsidiaries to Fusiliers one subsidiary.

THIRD CHUKKER :—The Fusiliers played up well and keeping the ball away from their flags Waller eventually got one in mid ground and crowned the run by a goal. On change of ends the Fusiliers with good support got another run and. finally by a cross shot in front of the flags hit a goal amid great applause After a space of very fast and level play Leslie ran the ball to near the flags and Waller following on hit a goal. The Gymkhana, now held the ball in the Fusiliers' end till Green hit a goal. Score :—The Fusiliers 3 goals, 1 sub. to Gymkhana's 3 goals, 2 subs.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Play was determined to the Gymkhana and where a foul was given against them and the Fusiliers had a free hit, but despite this being bungled and the Gymkhana failing to get the ball away the Fusiliers, getting on, hit a goal. Very even and fast play about mid ground followed till the ball went out wide at the side.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—Play opened in the Fusiliers ground where soon the ball was taken to near the flags and Green hit a goal. The Fusiliers from the throw in ran the ball to the flags and after a slight check hit a goal. The Gymkhana now retaliated and attacking the flags Abraham hit a goal. The Gymkhana held the ball in the vicinity of the Fusiliers' flags and Green scored a subsidiary and later continuing the pressing Green hit a goal.

FINAL CHUKKER.—Time was soon called, the Gymkhana winning the game. Score;—

Hyderabad Gymkhana	6 goals, 3 subs.
The Royal Fusiliers	5 goals, 1 sub.

HUNTING IN BANGALORE.

A Successful Morning's Outing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 26.

There was a successful hunt this morning in ideal weather.

The field numbered about sixty. There was a fine exciting run, lasting some seventy minutes and a jack was pulled down six miles out near the Oossoor Road. Mrs. Wortabet received the brush.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

The 2nd Suffolks met the 52nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, yesterday and defeated them very easily, after an interesting game, by 11 goals to nil.

The Semi-finals will be played ths evening.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Inspection of Shereholders' Register.

Yesterday in the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott, arguments of counsel were heard in the suit filed by Suleman Somji against the Bank of Bombay, praying that he might be allowed to inspect the shareholders' register of the Bank, to take copies and extracts and so forth. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. for the Bank, appeared to oppose the application for inspection; Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff in support of the claim for inspection.

The plaintiff stated in the plaint that he was a registered shareholder of the Bank for one share. He had observed irregularities in the mangement of the Bank, in the election of the directors, in advancing large sums of monies to those connected with it, and in other matters; therefore, he had applied to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank to allow him inspection of the register of its present shareholders, so as to enable him to communicate with the other shareholders, and if possible, to obtain their consent to certain proposed resolutions for the better management of the affairs of the Bank, and for the removal of some of the directors, which he intended to bring before the next general meeting of the shareholders, to be held on 9th August next. It was necessary that he should have inspection forthwith; but though he had applied repeatedly since 4th June, inspection was refused to him.

In opposing the application, Mr. Davar cited authorities. The learned counsel said that in so far as he could see, there was at present no subject under discussion, nor was the plaintiff interested definitely in any particular question, which would entitle him to get the inspection. An English Full Bench, consisting of five learned Judges, had explicitly laid down that members of a corporate body had no right to ask for inspection merely on speculative grounds. In the event of such opplications being confined to undefined purposes, the granting to them was sure to cause endless inconvenience. The plaintiff seemed to him to be under the impression that he could better manage the Bank's affairs than the present staff could; but that was a belief which was probably confined only to himself. There must be a direct and tangible interest of the applicant before the Court could grant him the inspection. In consideration of the strained relations between the plaintiff and the Bank, on account of the Bank being the mortgagees in certain properties, the plaintiff had an interest in, and other cognate matters of litigation, plaintiff's application was not a "boda fide" one. His interest in the Bank was trifling; he had never specifically stated reasons or puposeses for the proposed inspection; he had declined to mention what he wanted it for; when he was told to cite his reasons he now talked about over-drafts to certain firms in Bombay. His object appeared to be to cause annoyance by finding out from the register names of congenial spirits to combine with him in badgering the officials of the Bank.

Counter authorities were citod for the plaintiff, and his claim under the Common Law to the right of inspection was pressed. It was denied that the plaintiff intended to harass the Bank officiais,

His lordship took time to consider his judgment.

POISONING A HUSBAND.

Reference from Poona.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justise Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a reference from Poona, made by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, the Sessions Judge there, in the case of Pariwoman, (22), who was the wife of one Sakaram Rakhma Kaneskar, an agriculturist, in Kode Budruk, Taluka Kher, whom she had poisoned by arsenic on 8th April. Mr. Mulgaonkar appeared for the woman; Mr. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Accused had made a confession before Mr. S. A. Palshikar, Second Class Magistrate, on 11th April, in which she admitted having administered the poisonto her husband in a curry, and added that she had been induced to do it by one Pandu, about whom her husband was exceedingly jealous; and on whose account, he quarrelled withher frequently, and beat her always, obliging her to fly to her parents' house. On 8th May: before Mr. E. T. Bolus, she affirmed the truth of this confession; but on 19th June, during her trial before the Sessions Judge, she retracted it. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty"; but the Judge, differing from the verdict, made the reference to the Judges of the High Court. His grounds for doing so, among others, were: The confessions were voluntary; the jury should not have disbelieved the oral evidence; the pleas of death by cholera and of the deceased having commited suicide, could not stand in the face of the evidence.

Their lordships convicted the woman of murder, and sentenced her for transportation for life.

THE LONDON SOCIETY GIRL.

[*Title of an article in "The World," of 3rd July, 1906.*]

Dear Girls! What a terrible tale is told
Of damsels cast in the modern mould:
Is love defunct? Are you always sold
To the highest bidder, young or old?

Are your days and nights entirely spent
In continuous rounds of merriment?
Are your charms all given, your forces bent,
To the damning of all sound sentiment?

Is it true, as they say, that you're always "*en pose*"?
That you never are natural? You've lost your repose?
You're mostly "made up"—from your head to your toes—
And live in an atmosphere "*couleur de rose*"?

An atmosphere really that's not at all nice,
That verges, indeed, very closely on vice,
In which nothing is "worth it"—except at a price
For which millionaire's pockets alone can suffice.

No! I ne'er will believe this indictment is true
Of the many—of course, it may be of the few:
Victorian morals encomiums drew,
There are girls just as good in the century new.

N.

A NEW story of Napoleon when he was at St. Helena is told by the *Tribune*. He would sometimes chat with the young daughters of Sir Hudson Lowe, the commander of the island, and on one or two occasions, when in a specially good humour, he drew his sword, and, presenting it to one of the girls, said, "Now, young lady, is your chance; you have to kill the Corsican ogre!" He would then throw himself into position and defend himself with his walking-stick. Whether from nervousness or sheer maladresse, no hit was ever made, and the great man would then smile, and say, condescendingly, "Well, ladies, you can now boast that you have fenced with the great Napoleon!"

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR DEFAMATION.

Alleged Malicious Allegations.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by William G. Whyte against F.H. De Brito, to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 7,000 for the injury suffered by him for false and malicious allegations made by him against the plaintiff, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabje Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. D. B. Benning, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya and Bhimjee, appeared for the defendant.

As the case was called on for further hearing yesterday, having been partly heard on Tuesday, as reported in our Wednesday's issue, Mr. Binning, on behalf of the defendant, said that, in accordance with a suggestion made by his lordship, he was now prepared to make an offer to the plaintiff to this effect—suit to be dismissed, both parties to pay their own costs, and both parties to withdraw the charges made by one against the other.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he had instructions to accept no such offer, and the case must proceed.

Mr. Whyte, further cross-examined by Mr. Binning, said the first Rs. 500 he paid to Mr. Brito was in currency notes for Rs. 10 each. He did not see Mr. Brito's son at or about the time. Witness swore that Mr. Brito's son was not present at the interview. He was not present at any time that day. He was not present at any interview the witness had with Mr. Brito.

You go to the races?—Yes.
The Judge: Regularly?—No.
The Judge: Do you ever bet?—I do occasionally.
The Judge: Large sums?—No, my lord.
To Mr. Binning: I used to go to the Poona races. I went to the big meeting, but did not bet heavily.

Cross-examination continued: Witness first told Mr. Brito in August that the money had been paid to Mr. Craig. The three or four chits from Mr. Brito demanding the money were shown to Mr. Craig or posted to him. Witness could give no reason for Mr. Brito not accepting the ornaments offered by Mr. Craig. Mr. Glade came and spoke to witness at his table about this matter. He said he had been to see Mr. Brito,and he asked witness for an explanation. Witness told him he had destroyed the promissory note without mentioning the date. Witness had another interview with Mr. Glade, who expressed no opinion about it. Mr. Glade said at the second interview he had seen Mr. Brito and that Mr. Brito had agreed not to send the defamatory matter. Mr. Glade did not tell witness to file a suit. He did not say that the alternative would be that he must leave his office. Witness wanted to get an apology from Mr. Brito. Witness was going to pay his own costs. They had been guaranteed to his solicitors by Messrs. Glade and Co. Witness had given Mr. Brito an opportunity to apologise: he did not want to get money from him. His instructions to Messrs. Kanga and Petel were to ask for an apology and to demand damages. His object was not to get money from Mr. Brito. Even now he would take an apology and his costs. He had assurance from Mr. Glade that he would pay his costs. He had not said that he would dismiss witness if he lost the case. Mr. Glade had given his solicitors full access to the correspondence between him and the insurance company.

Mr. Binning said he would reserve cross-examination until after he had seen the papers.

His lordship said the re-examination must also stand over.

Mr. J. G. Craig, proprietor of the Bombay Stable Company, said that in February, 1905, he asked Mr. Whyte to arrange for a loan of about Rs. 2,000. The loan was procured from Mr. Brito. Witness repaid the money in three sums of Rs. 550, Rs. 500, and Rs. 1000. Witness knew after the first payment that the money was lent by Mr. Brito. Witness afterwards saw Mr. Brito at his office and told him he had to repay the amount, and that it would be repaid in a few days. Witness offered as security some English jewellery of his, but Mr. Brito would not take it. He did not like witness to intervene in the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he did not know what he did with the money. He did not want to pay the money for his betting losses. He did not bet heavily. He had not borrowed money before from his son-in-law, the plaintiff. Mr. Whyte did not express his surprise when he asked him for the Rs. 2,000. Witness had been on good terms with Mr. Whyte. He believed his salary was Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month. Witness did not ask Mr. Whyte who he had got the money from. He did not ask for a receipt, and none was given. Witness expressed a hope that he would be able to repay the amount within a month. At that time witness knew that he was going to get money in March. Mr. Brito did not advise witness to pawn his jewellery and pay Mr. Whyte. He did not want witness to interfere in the matter at all. It was not a fact that, if witness had not got the money, he would have been posted. Witness took no acknowledgment for the payment of notes by him.

To the Judge: There was nothing surprising in the absence of any promissory note or receipt for the repayments. It was a friendly loan. He had lent thousands and thousands of rupees in that way.

Govind Ramkrishna, ledger-keeper in the National Bank of India, produced an entry about a cheque for Rs. 2,000 drawn by Mr. Brito in favour of Mr. Whyte on the 27th February, 1905. It was made payable to Mr. W. G. Whyte only. Looking at the cheque, witness said there could not have been any such words as manager or agent for the payee. Mr. Brito had called back the cheque in July, 1905. Witness produced a letter from Mr. Whyte to the Manager of the Bank, enquiring whether it was true that the cheque given to him by Mr. Brito bore the words manager or agent of the Insurance Company, because those words were not there when he received the cheque.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said the cheque was withdrawn by Mr. Brito, but he could not say whether it was the only cheque that was withdrawn by him.

Re-examined: If the word manager or agent had been on the cheque, witness would certainly have copied it.

Cowasji Nasarvanji Mehta, head clerk in the insurance department of Glade and Co., said Mr. Brito was sub-agent of the Magdeburg Insurance Co. A sub-agent was one appointed by the agent.

Dhunjishah Framji, typist in the office of Messrs. Glade and Co., said he did general work also in the office. Witness knew the defendant, who was the agent—(corrects himself)—the sub-agent of the insurance company. Defendant had no clerks, and witness used to prepare his accounts for him. (Is shown a cheque.) This amount of Rs. 1,459 was received at the office not with the account, but at a later date. At all times generally, witness used to receive instructions from Mr. Brito when he prepared his accounts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binining, witness said he did not write the accounts of Glade and Co., or the Magdeburg Insurance Company. Mr. Brito's books were returned to Glade and Co. when the agency was cancelled.

Mr. Binning asked leave to reserve further cross-examination of the witness untill the books were produced.

His lordship remarked that the books should be produced.

Mr. Teleyarkhan said the defendant had sub-pænaed Messrs. Glade and Co., to produce their books; and he might require them to produce them. The plaintiff had no control over the books. Messrs. Kanga and Patel were not solicitors for Messrs. Glade and Co.

Mr. Glade was called, and in answer to the Judge, said he had no objection to the defendant inspecting firm's books and accounts as related to this suit. In answer to Mr. Taleyarkhan, Mr. Glade said plaintiff was in charge of the insurance business of the firm. Defendant was an agent of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company under the firm's control. The firm had recommended him as agent. Defendant had no authority to write direct to the insurance company or to enter into any business without the firm's authority. (Documents shewn). These are letters and accounts and cheques sent to the firm by the defendant. He was to address all correspondence to the firm. Plaintiff had never committed any fraud against the insurance company. Witness had never known him to have committed a fraud anywhere. On the 1st. March, witness saw Mr. Brito at his office in Meadow Street, and asked him for explanation on certain points. Witness asked him why he had written direct to the home office, and why he had made a cheque for Rs. 2,000 payable to plaintiff as manager of the Magdeburg Company. Plaintiff is manager only of the insurance department of witness's office. Defendant said he had been under wrong impression. Witness said it was strange that the endorsement did not tally with the body of the cheque. Witness strongly objected to defendant writing to the home office. He told defendant if any money was lost he (witness) would be personally responsible for it; and that the transaction between defendant and Mr. Whyte was a private matter. He told defendant he ougut not to have gone and acted behind his back. Defendant said he was sorry for what had been done. He took up from the desk and tore up the letter which he intended to send home. All this took place on the 1st March. Two days later, witness looked into the office books and found that for four months in 1905 no payments had been made. After an enquiry he came to the conclusion that Mr. Whyte's explanations were quite satisfactory. Witness told Mr. Whyte so; and advised him to take legal advice and take proceedings against defendant. Witness had a conversation with plaintiff about the loan he had obtained from defendant. Mr. Whyte said defendant had charged Rs. 50 for commission and interest on the loan. (Some correspondence was read and put in.) At a subsequent interview, defendant said he had destroyed the cheque. Witness was quite surprised, and could hardly believe it. Defendant said he believed the matter had ended, and so he destroyed the cheque. Witness told defendant, his conduct was strange after having made such a serious charge against Mr. Whyte.

Have you thoroughly investigated the charge made against Mr. Whyte, and have you wholly exonerated him?—Yes, wholly.

In cross-examination by Mr. Binning, witness said he had absolutely and thoroughly exonerated Mr. Whyte.

His Lordship: Whether he wins or looses the case?
Witness: That would make no difference now.

Owing to counsel's engagements, the case was adjourned till Monday morning next. Inspection of accounts and documents to be given meanwhile.

THE HARBOUR DISASTER.

General Expression of Sympathy.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of the Port Trust at a meeting yesterday in relation to the accident to Pilot Schooner No. I:—Submitted the following demi-official letter from the Port Officer, dated 4 a.m. Tuesday, 24th July, 1906: "I have just returned from a sad errand. I was called at 11 last night with a report that the outer station Schooner No. 1 had gone down about a mile inside the Light vessel and on my arrival at the Ballard Pier found that of the 4 pilots on Board, namely Harvie, Scallon, Proctor and Chambers, only the last has been saved, he having by a miracle been picked up by a steamer looking for the Pilot Schooner. He is none the worse after floating on the skylight for about three hours. He says, he is almost certain the others are all gone. But possibly one or two lascars might be found. The "Rose," with Deane and Piper, went off at once, fit to face anything in such a vessel. I tried to catch them up in the "Siren" outside the Oil steamer, but they did not see us. The "Leda" with "Rose" also started off, but all our scouring the harbour has been of no avail in such a night. Search parties are all arranged for another search in the morning. More anon. I am going to lie down for a bit as we can do no more to-night."

Note by the Chairman circulating the above.

Minutes by the Trustees expressing deep regret at the accident.

Minutes by Captain Chandler, stating that he had informed the Port Officer that any Dockyard launches would be placed at his disposal and adding that all Royal Indian Marine Officers are much distressed at the sad news.

Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 24th July, giving particulars of the accident which have already been published

Submitted telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 24th July.

Reply by Private Secretary, dated, Ganeshkind, 24th July, as follows:—

"His Excellency deplores the loss of life you report. Please convey his deep sympathy with those bereaved in their sorrow."

Resolution—The Board greatly deplore the sad accident which occurred to Pilot Schooner No. 1 on the afternoon of Monday the 23rd instant whereby three of the Pilots on duty at the Outer Station and 11 of the Native crew lost their lives, and desire that an expression of their deepest sympathy be conveyed to the families of the deceased officers and men.

Resolution.—A letter should be addressed to Captain J. Breaks, s. s. "Queen Christina" thanking him, his officers and crew for the great services they rendered in rescuing the survivors of the recent disaster under circumstances of considerable peril.

A sum of Rs. 1000 should be forwarded to the Agents of the s.s. "Queen Christina" with a request that they will present Rs. 500 to Captain Breaks and Rs. 500 to the rescue party together with the foregoing expression of the Trustees' appreciation of their services.

Read letter from the Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, dated 25th July, addressed to the Port Officer. stating that he has learnt with considerable pain the particulars of the accident in the Bombay Harbour last night resulting in the foundering of Pilot Schooner No. 1 and the loss of several lives, and his object in writing is to ask in the event of its being necessary to start a fund for the relief of the families of the deceased that a contribution of Rs. 500 in his Company's name may be taken into account.

Resolution—The Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should be thanked for his generous offer and should be informed that the Trustees will feel it their duty to make provision for the support of the families of the officers and men who have lost their lives in the recent deplorable disaster.

The Port Trust and police boats continued cruising the Harbour the whole of yesterday in search of the bodies of those missing, but their efforts proved fruitless.

The two injured lascars saved from a grim death and now detained in the G. T. Hospital, are making a speedy recovery.

A further search was made yesterday by the Port Trust launches for the missing bodies of ihe three Europeans and eleven lascars, who succumbed owing to the foundering of Pilot schooner No. 1 on Monday evening. No bodies wero found. The departmental enquiry is still proceeding.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
For Judgment.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1431—Bhaishunker K and G—Somsudid Gulamhoosin and vs Abdulhusein Kalimudin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)
For Judgment.

126-06—Pestonjee R and K—Framjee Phunjeebhoy Cooper vs Framjee Jamsetjee Khtaks—Bicknell M and R
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

289-05—Daphtary F and D—Aranvayal Arumuga S Moodiliar vs Jehangir Byramjee and others—Unwalla and P—Part heard.

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Alloi Facboo A. Sator and another vs Sudick Hajee Maloo Suleman and another—Payne and Co and Captain and V.

134-06—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitze and Co vs Nawab Seyed Sudor Ajikhan—apt and V

136-09—Edgelow G and Co—C. Ralph Marritt vs Charles vernon—Crawford B and Co

76-06—K D Shroff Dwarkadas Tokersey and another vs Sharefbhai Ibrahimbhai and anothur—Malvi J and M

571-21021-05—Sharifbhai Ibrahimbhai vs Dwarkadas Tokersey—K D Shroff.

132-36—F. F. Pavri Kankoobai va Govindjee Laljee and another—M B Cothia.

584-04—Payna and Co—Aga Gulam Husein Dari vs Haji Mahomed Ibrahim—Mifza and M

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodherdas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Pestonjee B and K and Wadia G and C

810-05—Unwalla and P—Kanyajol Salikrtm Kulvar vs Hitlal Sitalll Kulvao—In person.

112-2-05—Thakurdas and Co—Karamsey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Dewsay and others—Edgelow G W add Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Aodul Azizbin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

173-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Ali Begam and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V and K J Bilimoria.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

54-04—Ardeshir H D and Co Goolam Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani and another vs. Mahomed Sidick Hajee Abdool Rahim Noorani and ocher K D Shroff and Payde and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes,

625-23052-05—Malvi H M and R—Bharmul Bhenia and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudinbin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and others Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Frumino vs Manijal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Jambai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noblo

5-04—Mehta and S Hookamahhid Shroopahund vs Bcharila Ramnath D F and P

50-05—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jaketia—Payhe and Co S C C Suit

493-05—Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoollabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-05—Khundrao S and L—Nanabhai Sadaand vs A bdool Gafoer Khan Gopl

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Summary Suit in Chambers.

382-06—Unwalla and P—Ruttonji Sorabjee Talatl vs Kaikushroo Rustomjee Iranco

For Judgment at 3-30 p. m.

199-05—Payne and Co—Abderli Kaderbai and anothe vs Pisonjee Padabhoy Bhamlana and other—Mulla and M—Payne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and in person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibboy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ramji—Daphtary F and D

809-05—Craigie L and O—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquesstion Act 1 of 1894. Cause in matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji.

Long Causes.

142-06—Smetham B and N—Gunput Budhoji Thaker vs Bhan Budhaji Thakur-Dikeshit and D

156-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayana Vurkote vs Purshotum Huri Rande—Paghavaya and B (For postponement)

865-05—Kanga and P. Hardatrai Nandram and another vs. Shariffbhoy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

557-05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas Bhaisett vs Premchund Roychund and others—Thakurdas and Co

817-05—Payne and Co—Tricumdas Canji and others vs. the Administrator-General of Bombay and others—Madak and Co.

844-05—Mulji and N—Koreji Pursotum and others vs. Jeevi Jagannath Dewji and others

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

NOTICE.

Our Dawk Editions are published specially to give our Up-country Subscribers the latest and fullest news up to the time of despatch of the paper by the Mail. Thus, for instance, Poona, Kirkee, Igatpuri, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad, and intermediate Stations on both the lines of Railway receive their papers with the News and Telegrams brought up to the hour of posting and not, as hitherto, merely the ordinary Morning Edition posted by these Mails

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1906.

PROGRESS OF OCCULT RESEARCH.

OUR old friend Mr. A. P. Sinnett still marches on in the pathways of occult research. There is not much that is new to be found in the beaten track. But no one seems to strike out in any original direction in the search after the departed and the discovery of improved means of communication with them. There are we know more things 'twixt heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy and we should be glad to be on equal terms with them. But no one seems to have discovered quite where they live, much less the position of the front-door. Until someone has opened up more direct communication than has thus far been reported it is useless expecting our acquaintance to develop very rapidly. Mr. Sinnett is still hopeful. Yet he is concerned that for the most part people who are not occult students are vaguely impressed with the belief that the whole subject is tainted with delusion and imposture, while round the serious devotees of real occult research, foolish or fraudulent triflers are always disporting themselves, effectually screening the genuine workers from the observation of the outer world. "Thus it comes to pass that real occultist are supposed to be concerned with palmistry, crystal-gazing, telepathy, astrology, alchemy, ghost-hunting, spiritualism, and other unorthodox pursuits and to be happily content as the patrons of professors who practise on their credulity by the silliest devices of conjuring and trickery. It would be as intelligent to ridicule chemistry because sulphuretted hydrogen has a bad smell, or to despise music because hurdies-gurdies make a disagreeable sound." But occult research has made progress. The serious effort of the serious occultist is to construct a science of super-physical nature, to unravel the laws that govern the evolution of life and consciousness, to investigate the origin and forecast the destinies of humanity, to reach as far as may be possible in the direction of those stupendous mysteries "which careless methaphysicians have described as unknowable," failing to appreciate the foolishness, at the present stage of human progress of dogmatism concerning its limitations.

Properly understood, mark you, "the research which the occultist is engaged is bringing about discoveries calculated to throw a new light on the fundamental principles of ethics, religion and science. Eventually when growing knowledge leads us to resign the habits of speech which still treat its beginnings as hidden or occult, occultism will cease to be the mysterious occupation of the few and will be recognised as the enlightened wisdom of a world advancing towards maturity." This is Mr. Sinnett's own definition and we naturally want to know how much further the serious occult student has gone than the indifferent individual who will think only of heaven and earth. So let us see how far the serious occultist has travelled towards his goal. He has secured the testimony of millions all over the world that communications with the "so-called dead" are daily taking place for the benefit of thousands still in the physical life. Experience shows—to Mr. Sinnett and others—how in a multitude of cases the dead are more alive than ever, even though the spiritualist, who is not an occultist as well may be puzzled to understand why so often silence is maintained when he confidently expected speech. The "so-called dead" therefore are no more reliable than the "so-called living" and fail us just as much now as they probably did in the past. But it would not do to render it possible for any indiscriminate person to call up Peter the Great and ask him what he would do at the present juncture in Russia; otherwise, poor ghost, he would have had a very sorry time of it for long past. We must be satisfied with the information that knowledge gained concerning the higher spiritual planes of consciousness has afforded illustrations of an interesting and beautiful order, as to its own truth. A case which has much been talked of lately is that in which "a man, who was well-known in English public life, has carried on a protracted correspondence by means of medium ship with a friend whom he left behind." The late Lord Carlingford is one of the most communicative spirits of recent days. He has told his correspondent how delighted he was to find himself still alive after the great change he had very much dreaded during physical life." Arriving in the new world he was cordially greeted by friends already there whom he had long supposed to be lost, and soon realised that magnificent truth that though he was dead in one sense he was really more alive than ever. Nevertheless his thoughts were earthward-bent and he began to communicate with his friends through the medium of a lady relative, who, poor lady, "happened to be psychic enough to become conscious of his influence and sufficiently enlightened along these lines to take the necessary steps for facilitating its development."

The results have been more interesting than it is possible fully to explain. This is unfortunate, especially as Mr. Sinnett tells us the Carlingford correspondence "alone ought to open the eyes of multitudes, whom, strange to say, the religious teaching of our generation has left still in doubt as to whether a future life awaits mankind." Really Mr. Sinnett is very provoking. Why does he not enter into details? We must take it there is an occult reason and be thankful for the few crumbs he permits to fall from the rich man's table. Time, in the spirit world, is evenly continuous, unbroken by the changes of day and night. Lord Carlingford does not tell us—or if he does, Mr. Sinnett is scarcely magnanimous in not handing over the information—how long is the working day and what are the amusements? Still he does give us the comforting assurance that consciousness is never afflicted by fatigue and that all physical necessities have vanished from the scene. Divine influence is more vividly realised; new knowledge is opening before Lord Carlingford, and the occultist who studies his account of this will be interested in finding how fairly well it corresponds, as far as it goes, with that he has himself acquired by methods of research with which Lord Carlingford during his lifetime was wholly unacquainted. Then again we are assured that eventually higher spiritual regions will open out to him and that beyond the experience of these he must, under the operation of the fundamental law guiding human progress, return to re-incarnation on the physical plane, "as, indeed, he himself fully understands now by virtue of the teaching he is receiving." So we must come back after long wonderings and weird experiences. There are some who will welcome Mr. Sinnett's assurance, for there are people among us who would like to live for ever. But the number is not great.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY.

WHILST the work of irregation in Bombay is not of such a nature as to attract popular attention as that in the Punjab a vast amount of work is slowly progressing which, it is hoped, will, in time, rid the Deccan of its famine scourge. The presence of the Ghats, which catch so much of the rain during the monsoons, has formerly been responsible for the troubles of the agriculturist of the South country, but their presence can, under artificical conditions, be made as useful in one direction as it is detrimental in another. The rainfall of the monsoon, varies from three hundred inches downwards on the top of the range and it runs down, on the one side greatly to waste and on the other into the watersheds which lie around the five great local waterways, the Godaveri and its tributaries, the Bhima and its tributaries, the Nira, the Krishna and the Ghatprabha. All these have a remarkable power for good upon the surrounding districts, but the annual report on irrigation in the Presidency for 1905 and more especially the report by Mr. A. Hill, the officiating Chief Irrigation Engineer, shows that the task undertaken is no light one. The Godaveri, to take the works in order, presents considerable initial difficulty owing to the fact that the river rises in the Nasik District from a watershed which lies without the limits of the reliable rainfall, which is confined to the western border of the catchment. Work has however been carried on in the reliable area and a site on the Darna river has been selected as the most suitable locality in which to construct the storage tank. It is pointed out that all the reliable streams of the Godaveri combine at Nandur-Madmeshvar and the water from any tank, which may be constructed in the future, can therefore be delivered there where a rock barrier forms an excellent site for the head works of the canals. The present Darna project, which has been submitted to the Government of India commands an area of two hundred and forty thousand acres. The second, and an equally important project is that on the Pravara river, a large tributary on the right bank of the Godaveri. By the construction of a masonry dam two hundred and fifty feet high, in a remarkable gorge of hard rock there is immediate facility for the storage of nearly nine million gallons from which the water can be let down to Ojhar where is a small canal prepared during the past famine. The left bank canal is to be extended until it reaches the area served by the Godaveri right bank canal, and thus an area of 132,000 acres is affected one the side of a canal only thirty-four miles in length. The right bank canal is of greater length and commands but, approximately, half the area, but it reaches the Mula river which will be extended in its usefulness beyond its present area and so link up the new areas with those at present supplied. The existing irrigation works in this area are the Ojhar Canal and the Lakh canal, two of the first works constructed by the British Government in the Deccan. Careful surveying shows that it is possible to construct further tanks in the Pravara valley of which several above the Ojhar weir are feasible, but are quite dwarfed in suitability by the site at Bandardhara which, with a catchment area of only forty-seven square miles, lies in the area of the heaviest reliable rainfall. The Mula project commands an area of three to four hundred thousand acres with readily convertible sites for storage.

For the Bhima and its tributaries several alternative schemes are available. A high range of hills divides the area of the Godaveri from the Bhima, jutting out from the Ghats to Ahmednagar. The most northern trilutary is the Kukari which, with a ghat catchment, affords a site for the storage of the whole of the average supply at Pimpalwandi. Investigation shows, too, the value of work on the Mina and the proposals are to make the tank at Pimpalwandi and one at Wadgaon on the Mina working with a system whereby each may help the other in time of need. Of the Nira scheme much has been accomplished. Already the left bank canal, which takes off at Vir to the storage at Lake Whiting, has proved itself one of the most reliable in the Deccan. The proposal of extension is to take off from the right end of the Vir weir with the effect of irrigating another million and a quarter acres. The importance of this scheme is proved by the fact that in almost all the famine years it would have been workable and its construction must have a very material effect on the large area which it is intended to feed. The Krishna scheme is complicated by the formation of the country, which is at present extremely fertile, and the work can only be taken up if it be intended to develop special cultivation. Very much the same applies to the scheme on the Ghatprabha which presents certain aspects which, while of the highest importance, must rank below those previously put forward for the earlier schemes. The ten schemes considered affect an area of 3,575,800 acres with an estimated cost of 1,465 ¼ lakhs, giving a gross revenue, at Rs. 3 per acre, of Rs. 49,26,000 reduced by working expenses at twelve annas par acre to nearly thirty-seven lakhs net revenue. The first portion recommended to be begun is the Gokab Canal. Next in order follow the Godaveri and Pravara projects while the Nira Canal is also recommended for early commencement. Thus the urgent works require about three hundred and sixty lakhs which, it is suggested, should be spread over nineteen years.

EXIT THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

YESTERDAY, 26th July, was to have seen closed the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill which was founded with high hopes thirty-five years ago, but which disappointed them grievously, till a year or two ago it was definitely resolved it should be abolished. It formed the subject of searching enquiry some time since, and some of the professors resigned to show their disapproval of the adverse remarks made in the report to the Secretary of State which was the result of the enquiry. The College is now closed and Cooper's Hill will no more be connected with India as it was in the last generation through this college in Egham. There will not be much loss to the famous Hill which is securely embedded in popular memory owing to those four splendid lines of the poet Denham, which are universally praised and form one of our most popular quotations. They can well bear to be here quoted again:

"O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme
Though deep yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

The idea of the college was owing to the late Sir George Chesney, the famous author of the 'Battle of Dorking,' and he thrust it forcibly upon the Duke of Argyll when Secretary of State. The Duke energetically took it up and established the College to train up men scientifically for the Indian Public Works Department. There is the following reference to the College in the memoirs of the Duke just published by his widow: "An important work instituted by the Duke was the founding of a College in England for the training of Civil Engineers for India. This supplied a want much felt by the Indian Council as difficulty was experienced in obtaining properly qualified men for the Public Works Department. Previously the training had been most inadequate, some of the candidates requiring to be instructed in their work after their arrival in India. The College was built at Cooper's Hill and was opened by the Duke in August 1871. Under the presidency of Colonel Chesney of the Bengal Engineers the students attained that high degree of proficiency which is now associated with the training for the Indian Civil Service." But certainly the last statement needs to be qualified, on the light of recent circumstances. Besides engineering, forestry was also taught at the College and candidates for the Indian Forest Service had to pass seven terms at Cooper's Hill. Chesney remained president for two years when in 1880 he left the College to become Secretary in the Military Department to the Government of India. Under him the College was a great success. But now better arrangements are made for engineering students coming out to serve in the P. W. D., in the various existing colleges at home, and there now may be no need for keeping up a separate costly College though opinion is widely divided.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, left Suez at 10-30 p. m. on Wednesday,

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HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. Leslie Crawford of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposals of the Inspector-General of Police for the sub-division of the present Padwa and Nowrangapur Police inspectors' Divisions into four Inspectors' charges, and the employment of two additional Inspectors.

DURING the week ending July 24, 730 chests of opium were removed from Warehouse. Seventy-six were purchased for the Madras Government, seven for the Bombay Government, six hundred and forty and a half chests were shipped to China, and six and a half were purchased by the Farmer at Ahmednagar. Four hundred and thirty-four chests were imported from Indore.

IN THE course of a discussion on the public health of Ceylon in the Legislative Council on the 18th instant. H. E. the Governor said:—"I have been struck myself, like everybody else, with the extraordinary amount of sickness in every part of the Island. It is perfectly clear that it does not arise from local defects, because it is too widely diffused. As far as the hospitals are concerned, I have been anxiously enquiring as to what is being done, and I am bound to say that as far as I have been informed, all is being done than can be done by the Medical Department."

THE Metropolitan's expected visit to Ceylon has not yet been definitely settled as regards dates, says the *Times of Ceylon*. "The Bishop of Colombo is expecting news daily as to the date of his respected brother's arrival, which will be before the meeting of the Synod in September. The Metropolitan will be gladly welcomed to the scene of his early labours, but many will regret to learn that Mrs. and the Misses Copleston are unable to accompany him. The Metropolitan may probably be present at the meeting of the Synod, but will take no official part. It is expected that the prize-giving at St. Thomas's College will be held to suit his convenience, and the friends of the College may be assured of one of those well-known classic orations for which St. Thomas's speech-days have been famous for over a quarter of a century."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 24 was 993, giving a death-rate of 64·12 per annum, per thousand, as against 33·43, in the corresponding period of last year, and 40·40 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 92 died from fevers; 34, plague; 3, small-pox; 7, measles; 97, cholera; 7, leprosy; 84, phthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 234 affections of the respiratory organs; 82, diarrhœa; 33, dysentery; 36, still-born; 133, old age and debility and 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 460; Hindu low caste, 167; Musalman, 190; Parsee, 23; Jew, 10; Native Christian, 41; Eurasian, 4; European 11; Negro-African, 1; and Buddhist 2. The total number of births was 371 as against 356, in the corresponding period of last year and 351 the average over the past five years.

LADY Betty Balfour, at a fete to procure funds for the erection of a new church at Working, went to a brickmaking stall, where, with her own hands, she moulded a brick, upon which she inscribed her name. The bricks will be used in the building of the church,

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"THERE can be no doubt," a Californian paper boasts, "that we are absolutely the most up-to-date journal in this State. On Monday we were the first to report that a great fire had taken place in Jackson ville, and yesterday we were also the first to state that the report is utterly devoid of foundation."

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE PLEASURES OF GOLF.

BY

S. MURE FERGUSSON.

GOLF is eminently a game of relaxation of mind if not of body. To the city man, worn out by want of business, or by too much business, it comes as a boon and a blessing, for it not only gives him the opportunity of obtaining fresh air and exercise, but it also brushes away the cobwebs from his over-tired brain. I have often been surprised to find that, no matter how worried, have felt, the charm of the game drives it away, at any rate for the time being, and enables one to take the field again with renewed vigour. One of the reasons why so many members of Parliament have taken to the game is that, after a worrying time such as they have gone through in the last few months, they go off at the end of the week, probably to the sea-side, where the fine air and the keen matches entered into make them forget all about the worries of St. Stephens.

Years ago when I first came to London I used often to put a golf club into my cricket bag and if the ground I was playing on was large enough, I used to practise driving, much to the amusement of my friends who looked upon me as more or less a madman and wondered how I could play such a rotten game, I used to laugh and say: "All right, you wait, it won't be very long before you are all mad about it and if you will take my advice you won't put off learning too long." Their answer was: "Not a chance, it is an old man's game." Well I quite agree with them, it is an old man's game, but it is also very much a young man's game. The old man enjoys it just as much as the young from his stand point, but the young man has this in his favour, youth and suppleness, which two attributes are indispensable, for one who dreams of being a champion.

WHEN TO LEARN.

I do not say that I advise boys to go in for it to any great extent, especially if they are good cricketers, as I think cricket is the game for boys, but I do advise every boy to learn to play so that when he leaves school or the 'Varsity he can take up golf with a fair chance of becoming a good player. If he waits till he is thirty or so before learning to play, he is never very likely to become first class, as he lacks the necessary blending of certain muscles and is also inclined to play more or less stiffly instead of naturally, as one does when one has commenced during boyhood. I do not mean to say that there are no good players who have started late in life, for as we all know there are several brilliant golfers from this class, but I think the practice they have required to make them what they are is double or treble what they would have required had they commenced as boys.

One of the greatest pleasures of golf to my mind is that one can make up one's mind the day before or even the very morning of the day and start off to the links where, if one can't find a fellow-member, one can generally find a professional to play with. Personally I cannot imagine a more agreeable way of spending a week than getting say half a dozen friends, and going off to St. Andrews or Sandwich or where you like, and playing golf every day. It makes one very fit, and I am sure for men over thirty it is the very best exercise. After three rounds one feels one has earned one's dinner and a good night's rest. Six is a good number for a party as you can change about and play foursomes or four or three ball matches and of course change of antagonists is a capital thing as one is apt to become careless if one continually plays with the same person.

Of course Competitions and Championships have a great attraction for some people, and I think a little competition is a good thing as it makes one study one's game and makes one more keen to play up, but that continual pot hunting which is much indulged in nowadays tends to make golf far too much of a business and does away to my mind with half the fun of the game. Far be it from me to say that I have not enjoyed Championship, for I have, but I think the thing is overdone and I must say I prefer a quiet week's golf where one is not bored to death, as one often is during a Championship meeting, by having to listen to the reason why so and so lost his match and insisting on describing each shot played during the round. We all know that there is a tremendous amount of luck in playing in the Championships and the mere fact of knowing one has to contend with the chance of the bad luck each day rather makes one avoid them after one has been at it for years and simply play the game for its own sake. I daresay Anno Domini has something to do with this feeling, but there it is and it grows on one after a time.

THE TOO SERIOUS PLAYER.

It has often been a mystery to me why some men play golf at all, for if they are not at the top of their game and winning their matches they become so depressed that it is a misery to play with them, and one gets the feeling that one must miss a few shots in order to try and bring about a more pleasant state of things. The curious part of it is too that no matter how much some men play they never lose this habit of taking it too much to heart and so probably spoil the pleasure of the whole round. I am quite certain of one thing and that is the more even tempered a golfer is the better he plays and the more fun it is playing with him, I have played with men who take it as a personal insult if one holes a good putt or lays an approach shot dead; these are men to avoid going away with for a golfing tour as they will end in rubbing up the whole party, and probably after two or three days there is a break up of the party which was to have lasted for a week, and one begins to think is there any real pleasure in golf? Of course there is, but, to get at it, avoid this class of man, who only plays to win and takes no interest in what his antagonist is doing, except to growl when he makes a good shot.

Golf from my point of view to be thoroughly enjoyed should be played far from the madding crowd. Nothing takes away from the pleasure of the game more than when one goes down to the first tee and finds a crowd waiting, and that abomination the starting box. One waits, presumably patiently, while one sees crowds of women and children drive off, and when one's own turn comes one knows that it will be a case of waiting not only at every tee, but over every stroke. Golf under these conditions is a vanity and vexation of spirit.

BEFORE GOLF WAS.

Give me a links by the sea, where beyond one's own party nothing is heard but the sound of the curlew, and perhaps the dash of the waves on the sand, the undulating turf, the gorse and bent all lend to the charm of the game, and one feels less tired after three rounds under such conditions than one would after playing one round on a crowded green. Of course, one cannot always play by the sea, and if one lives in London I think the links to choose is one laid out amidst the pine woods, as there one gets the proper turf bred by sand, and on the hottest day one is refreshed by the delicious scent of the resinous trees and the pine cones which strew the ground. Of course an inland links has its drawbacks, especially one amongst the pines, for if one is doing badly one spends more time than one wants to amidst the cones and trees, and this naturally has a somewhat injurious effect on one's temper, and one then longs for the open course by the sea, forgetting that even there there are other traps quite as unpleasant waiting for the pulled or sliced shot.

I often wonder, before golf became so popular, what one used to do on Saturday and Sunday. For the business man the game is invaluable, and the week's-end golf means years on to his life. One of the greatest charms of the game is its uncertainty, one starts for the first tee full of strength and confidence, telling oneself what a wonderful round one is going to play. Alas! after the first few holes the confidence has disappeared, and nothing remains but the brute strength which is rendered still more brutal by the bitter disappointment of the first few holes. As the game progresses, the brute strength gradually disappears, and a state of resignation sets in, and from that moment, though of course too late, the play improves. My experience is that when one feels very fit and strong one does not as a rule play half as well as when one feels a little slack. I fancy the feeling of slackness makes one take it easier with the result that one's eye is not jerked off the ball; of course one has spells of playing badly for weeks, when no power on earth seems to do one any good, and then indeed deep depression sets in and reigns supreme.

NEW CLUBS AND THE OLD.

I believe, when one gets into this state, the thing to do is to discard one's driver and brassie and go to the nearest club makers and buy entirely new clubs. I have found by doing this that I have suddenly recovered my driving, and once more thought of the pleasures of golf, and have gone home wondering why it had never struck me that it wasn't my fault at all, but the clubs. Waking up the next morning, and after a good breakfast proceeding to the links in order to reduce my opponent to a jelly by means of the new clubs, I proceed to hit the ball from the tee full of confidence. Again the confidence is misplaced and instead of hitting as I did the day before, far and straight, I find that every drive is either sliced or pulled and having put up with this for a few holes and being a few holes down I promptly discard the new toys and returned to my old loves. "Mirable dictu" I find I can drive perfectly straight and far. This may sound rather "a la Munchausen" but it is nevertheless true and I have done this many times with the same result. I think that the reason is that one gets off one's game because one gets into some bad habit, very often from carelessness and the mere fact of discarding the old club and trying the new one makes one take more pains. One is dealing with a strange animal, consequently the strange animal wants more watching and one instinctively keeps one's eye more on the ball. As the new club probably really does not suit one's style, one is apt to go off, suddenly, and when one returns to the old club the fault of not keeping one's eye on the ball has been rectified. Then for some time everything in the garden is lovely and one wins matches and wonders how one can ever play badly. I am afraid I have pointed out in my remarks not only the pleasures of golf but also its drawbacks, but there is little doubt the drawbacks only tend to make the game of golf more fascinating than if everything about the game were all *couleur de rose*.

A BURMESE CURIO.

By Ian Malcolm.

BHAMO is a small town on the north-eastern frontier of Burma, the terminus of the caravan route from the Upper Province into Yunnan. The river Irrawaddy is its western boundary, and its trade outlet for Rangoon and the great world beyond. In its native bazaars, which are mainly occupied by Chinamen, many a rare curio is to be picked up—even nowadays. Enamelled bracelets, processional spears, ivory-handled swords, and rich embroideries are brought in by Chinese Shans and Kachins from over the frontier a few miles away, and are sold in exchange for food or products from far western markets. But the curio which interested and surprised me most was not contained within this catalogue. It was genuine and antique, and I doubt whether another specimen of it exists.

Let me raise the veil upon this mystery. In the main street of the town I became, by accident, acquainted with an old French gentleman who has lived in Upper Burma for the best part of half a century, and has never revisited his native land since first he set foot in Rangoon in the year 1859. From what he told me, I gather that he arrived from France with a letter of introduction from the Court of Napoleon III. to the Foreign Minister of King Mindon Min, and thenceforward was intimately connected with the administration of the Kingdom of Ava until within a year or two of its annexation by Great Britain. He was cordially received at the Palace, and before long it was graciously suggested that he should ally himself by marriage with the Blood-Royal, but knowing something of the jeopardy which surrounded the possession of rank and reaches in those troublous times, excused himself and married a daughter of the people, a course which never regretted. Under King Mindon he became Minister of Public Instruction, after a long period of service, and one of the Governors of Mandalay. He was also one of the staunchest adherents of the Kenwoon Mengye, the Foreign Minister of that day, whose efforts to secure a working alliance with the French and so to undermine the position of England in India and Burma had no more painstaking adjutant than my gentleman of France. It was he who preached untiringly the advantages of an alliance with the French Republic, commercial in form, but political in fact; who published in newspapers and in pamphlets the misdeeds and base acts of the British in Burma who called upon the merchants and mandarins of Paris to attend to the potentialities of Burma (so near Tonquin!) before it was too late. And when the day of annexation came, his cup was full and his bitterness against Great Britain knew no bounds; the turpitude of the Indian Government, the behaviour of our Army, the maladministration of Lower Burma, have been the burthen of his song from that day to this.

"If might had been allied with right," said he to me, "then Burma would have annexed Britain." And so he verily believes; not in his quality as a Frenchman, but as a loyal and trusted courtier of the *ancien regime*. I subsequently came across a couple of publications in the form of lectures addressed to a scientific society in Paris. In the first of these, "Les Anglais en Birmanie" (1881), he takes the Governor-General of India severely to task for having ratified a certain treaty with Mindon whilst refusing his sanction to a supplementary clause (added by an unsuspecting Commissioner) promising "never to refuse the king's every time he asked for it, permission to import arms and munitions of war into his country." This the author considers still to have been an action worthy of "perfide Albion," though he is silent respecting the French engagement to allow such passage of arms (p. 170, Burma Blue-book, 1886) after Jules Ferry's assurance to Lord Lyons that no political or military stipulations found any place in the Franco-Burmese Treaty of 1885! He proceeds, with gusto: "When there was talk of war between Burma and Siam, the Burmans said, 'Siam will surely be beaten, and Bangkok will become a Burman seaport; then our King will get munitions of war, and will avenge the bad faith formerly shown to him, and will be able to clear the English out of the country." Fortunately, this Burmese prophecy remains unfulfilled, and an ever-increasing prosperity to both countries is the result; fortunately, too, the following dictum is utterly obsolete: "Loyalty may still be on the lips, it has ceased to be in the hearts of the Burmans."

In his second pamphlet, published in 1883, and entitled "France, Upper Burma, and Tonquin," the patriot addressed his fellow countrymen more in sorrow than in anger upon their indifference to Upper Burma. He recalls the efforts of M. Vossion "to draw the attention of his countrymen to this Golden Country where not only its unheard-of advantages were assured to us, but where we could have found a solid base to establish our supremacy in all the countries situated to the west to Tonquin. . . . The present King is completely independent; he appears not to wish for a renewal of the old relations between Calcutta and Mandalay. On the other hand, he has a great liking France. Now is the most favourable time for us to send an Ambassador, whose chief negotiation should consist in making the several Shan chiefs, who have revolted, accept a full pardon, and re-take their place at the Court of the King of Burma. . . . It is most important for us to keep between Burma and Tonquin, a region absolutely dependent on the King of Burma. If France hesitates, the region will slip from her ally the King, and the English will virtually take possession of it."

It may not seem strange that these words should have been written for publication some five-and-twenty years ago by one who was then a loyal supporter of a Burmese King; but it is curious that their author should not yet acknowledge the inaccuracies in his first essay and the misguided advice given in the later paper. It is not improbable that the counsel thus offered by a Frenchman to Frenchmen was the ultimate cause of a diplomatic check to France, consequent upon the necessary annexation of the country, and confession of failure has always been difficult. But it is remarkable that, at a time when the development of Upper Burma in the paths of civilisation and free commerce is a matter of congratulation to our good French friends and to ourselves alike, there should be found in the frontier town of Bhamo that old broken heart repenting nothing of its past advice, appreciating *de bon cœur* nothing of its present advantages, a rebel Burman and a rueful Frenchman, longing only to hoist the tricolor on the banks of the Irrawaddy.

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THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

STRONG LOYAL APPEAL OF THE MODERATES.

"Revolution would be Criminal."

IMPERIAL PROTECTION FOR JEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 25.

The moderate Dumaists have issued an appeal to the people to submit to the Tsar's will and prepare for the new elections. It would, they say, be criminal to strike against the Imperial power during the present crisis.

Wholesale suppression of newspapers and arrests continue throughout Russia.

Ten thousand Jews were encamped last night at Odessa, fearing to return to their homes. The attempt to provoke a massacre was apparently of local origin and was suppressed by orders from St. Petersburg.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Yesterday was generally quiet in Russia.

The labour organisations are restraining the workmen and discouraging a premature strike.

LATER.

Russian stocks are recovering.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

LONDON, JULY 26.

An official statement published at St. Petersburg justifies the dissolution of the Duma; because, from the outset, it overstepped the limits of the law, consistently discredited the Government, attempted to usurp executive power, and raised unreliable hopes by an Agrarian programme.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

India must Decide her Own Needs.

LONDON, JULY 25.

In the course of yesterday's speech, the Earl of Portsmouth said that if the Indian authorities considered the present force of artillery inadequate, it was for them to ask for more. He concluded that they were satisfied as they had not done so.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT AT TEHEREN.

Five Thousand Refugees at the Legation.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Fearing prosecution in connection with the reform movement, 5,000 students, artizans, and tradespeople have taken refuge in the British Legation at Teheran

The situation is critical.

The people demand the dismissal of the Grand Vizier and the return of the Priests who have gone to Kum.

THE BODMIN ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 25,

Mr. Thomas, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Bodmin in place of Mr. Agar-Robartes, who was unseated. Mr. Thomas polled 4,969 votes against 3,876 polled by Mr. Sandys, the Unionist candidate.

[The number of votes recorded after the petition shows that the fervour of the General Election has considerably cooled. The Hon. Mr. T. C. Agar-Robartes was returned by a majority of 1,172, having polled 5,201 votes against the 4,029 of Mr. Horace Grylls, the Liberal Unionist. The seat was Liberal Unionist in 1892 when Mr. Leonard Courteney was returned against a Gladstonian Liberal. In 1895 Mr. Courtenay was returned with an increased majority, while in 1900 Sir Lewis Molesworth again increased the Party majority. At the recent election the division was carried with the wave which swept over England and the Hon. Mr. Agar-Robartes, who is heir of large estates in Cornwall and Cambridgeshire, was returned only to be unseated as the result of the famous petition, which caused such a violent attack on Mr. Justice Grantham.

Mr. Freeman Thomas, the new Member, is forty years of age, and is a son of Mr. Frederick Freeman Thomas, his mother having been a daughter of the first Viscount Hampden. In 1892 he married a daughter of Lord Brassey, and in 1893 he went to Australia as Aide-de-Camp to his father-in-law, when the latter became Governor of Victoria. He is a good sportsman, and was in his Eton and Cambridge cricket eleven.]

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Final Stage.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The report stage of the Education Bill is now completed.

LATER.

The report stage of the Education Bill was only completed by the application of the Closure.

MAJOR DREYFUS ABUSED AND ASSAULTED.

Officer Arrested.

LONDON, JULY 26.

At a banquet at a Military Club yesterday a Major of the Artillery violently abused and assaulted Major Dreyfus by slapping him on his face. The officer was arrested.

GREECE AND CRETE.

Powers Evolve a Scheme of Reforms.

DISSATISFACTION AT ATHENS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Powers have evolved and submitted to the King of Greece and the Cretan people a scheme of reforms, which while maintaining the internationa control, includes the creation of a Militia composed of Cretans and Greeks, under retired Greek officers and the extension of the Greek Finance Commission to Crete.

Great disappointment is felt at Athens over this.

EAST AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

Lord Elgin's Attitude.

LONDON, JULY 26.

At the inaugural banquet of the East African Association, Lord Hindlip, who presided, said that Lord Elgin's attitude was most friendly.

Mr. Wason, M. P., urged the Government to assist emigration.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Kent has beaten Leicester by ten wickets.
Surrey has beaten Worcester by six wickets.
Notts has beaten Gloucester by 151.
Warwick has beaten Somerset by 139.
The match between Sussex and Yorkshire was drawn.

RESIGNATION OF SIR R. HART.

A Notable Figure in the Far East.

THE CHANGES IN THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Reuter (Peking) states that Sir Robert Hart has announced his intention of resigning. This is regarded as confirming the evidence that the new Customs Board proposes to assume the executive duties.

Not for the first time is the resignation of Sir Robert Hart announced. Of late years the strain of prolonged work and increasing responsibilities have begun to tell upon his health, and he seemed at times seriously to contemplate the necessity of quitting the East. But it has been thought very doubtful whether he would ever make up his mind to tear himself away from his work and leave the country in which the interests of his whole life are centred. Those who know him best are always convinced that, unless actually incapacitated by illness, he will die in harness. "I do not believe," one of his friends once remarked, the "Inspector-General will die happy out of sight of the walls of Peking." Sir Robert has put in over fifty years of service in the Celestial Empire, and his history may be said to be the story of China's half century of progress. Sir Robert Hart is the creator of the great organisation known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. Born on February 20, 1835, in the north of Ireland, he graduated at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1853, and he went out to China in the following year as a student interpreter in the Consular Service. Employed as secretary to the allied commanders during the Anglo-French occupation of Canton in 1858, he was appointed in 1859 Inspector of Customs in that city. This was his first connexion with the service which was ultimately to become identified with his name.

When young Hart first went out to China in 1854, the southern and central provinces were the scene of a great popular upheaval, resembling in its elemental violence that of which the northern provinces were the scene six years ago, but with this fundamental difference—that the Taiping rebellion was essentially a Chinese revolt against the Manchu dynasty and in its earlier phases disclaimed all hostility to foreigners and to Christianity, whilst the "Boxer" movement was set on foot by the Manchus themselves in order to restore their own prestige and reassert their supremacy as a ruling race by the extermination of all foreigners and native Christians. The Taipings had in that very year swept down the valley of the Yang-tsze and seized the native city at Shanghai, compelling the Chinese superintendent of Customs to close his office. But the European settlement held its own, and two months later the Shanghai Custom-house was reopened in the settlement for the collection of Imperial revenue under a joint inspectorate of the three treaty Powers then in relations with the provincial authorities—viz., Great Britain, the United States, and France.

This was the origin of the great organization which Sir Robert Hart was destined to govern for so many years and which he first represented at Canton. In 1861 Prince Kung, the President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, formally invested the collectorate of foreign Customs at the treaty ports with regular powers from the central Government, and placed the management in the hands of Mr. Lay, who was then in charge of the Shanghai Collectorate. Mr. Lay, however, was compelled almost immediately to return to England on sick leave, and deputed his duties during his absence to Mr. Hart. In the same year the Tsung-li-Yamen invited Mr. Hart to Peking in order to consult with him on the organization of the service and he soon acquired by sheer force of character and ability an amount of influence over the central Government which no foreigner had ever possessed since the days of the great Jesuit missionary-statesmen. When Mr. Lay resigned, in 1863, owing to serious differences of principle between himself and the Chinese Government, Mr. Hart, although then only 28 years of age, was appointed to succeed him.

From that day until now he has devoted himself to the task of evolving European order out of Chinese chaos. In his masterful hands the Maritime Customs, which originally represented mere local agencies for the collection of duties on foreign goods, grew to be a great and complex organization administering the one substantial and liquid source of revenue at the disposal of the central Government of China. In 1864 the value of the foreign trade with which the Imperial Maritime Customs had to deal was 116,642,770 hai-kwan taels, in 1899 it was 460,533,288, while in the same period the home trade rose from 114,218,655 to 731,942,126 hai-kwan taels. The revenue of the Maritime Customs when Sir Robert Hart became Inspector-General was 8,509,528 hai-kwan taels, in 1899 it attained to 26,661,460 hai-kwan taels, though the Japanese war had in the meantime taken away two important collectorates in Formosa. The number of ports actually open to trade in 1864 was only 14, in 1899 there were 32. When he entered upon his new duties, the Inspector-General had a staff of barely 200 foreigners under his orders. Last year the great administration over which he presided employed 993 foreigners, (of whom 503 were British,) and 4,611 Chinese.

But these figures only convey a very inadequate idea of the enormous development of a service which undertook the lighting of the coast and inland waterways of China, which disposed of a whole fleet of revenue cruisers, which instituted a European University in Peking, and which of late years became the sheet-anchor of Chinese finance. It is the Imperial Maritime Customs alone which enabled China to meet the obligations arising for her out of the Japanese war and the indemnity imposed under the Treaty of Shimonoscki. The revenue they provide for the Imperial Exchequer forms the only security upon which it would have been possible for the central Government of China to raise within the course of five years three considerable foreign loans representing in the aggregate nearly fifty millions sterling. The heavy international responsibilities thus incurred by the Customs service have, in their turn, led to important extensions of its duties. Not the least onerous of the many new tasks imposed upon the Inspector-General was the preparation of a scheme for subjecting to foreign control the collections of the *likin* or inland duties in the Yang-tsze provinces assigned as collateral security for the 1898 loan. Nor must mention be omitted of the organization of an Imperial postal service which he took in hand of his own initiative shortly after the Japanese war in order to supersede the private post system hitherto employed in China, and thus open up new sources of revenue for the Imperial Exchequer.

In no other country probably would such object-lessons as the magnificent results achieved by Sir Robert Hart afforded of the mere money value of businesslike methods, combined with administrative integrity, have been so hopelessly wasted on its rulers. Treated at first with mere contemptuous indifference, the utility of the Customs service as an agency for levying tribute from the foreigner gradually came to be grudgingly recognised by the central Government, but even the few officials of relatively greater intelligence and wider knowledge who were brought into close contact with it never dreamed of applying to their own departments the lessons which it should have taught them. Li Hung Chang, who was for 20 years Viceroy of Chi-li and Superintendent of Northern Trade, had in this respect greater opportunities than any other Chinese official, but rigid integrity and disinterestedness of purpose were not virtues which were ever likely to cross the threshold of his Yamen. In times of difficulty and stress, when their own shortsightedness had involved them in complications with foreign Powers, the Chinese authorities were never slow to consult Sir Robert Hart and ask for his assistance.

But though they recognized his loyalty, and his influence unquestionably made itself felt in almost every important question with which China has been confronted for the last 30 years, he cannot be said to have ever enjoyed a position really commensurate with the exceptional services he rendered to the Chinese Empire. Distinctions were, of course, showered upon him. He received in turn the Red Button, the Peacock's Feather, the Double Dragon, and even a Patent of Ancestral Nobility for three generations. But in their daily intercourse with him the arrogant Mandarins of the capital could seldom bring themselves to treat him publicly as their equal. For instance, when called, as he frequently was, to the Tsung-li-Yamen he was seldom, if ever, admitted to the presence of the Chinese Ministers themselves, who transacted their business with him through one of the secretaries of the Board. Of a naturally diffident and retiring disposition, Sir Robert Hart accepted these and other anomalies of his position with the same indulgence which he was always ready to extend to the shortcomings of Chinese officialdom. During his fifty odd years' residence in China he only paid, we believe, two visits to Europe. In 1866 he was appointed to accompany a Mandarin, Pin Ta-jen, who was sent to visit certain European Courts. He was absent about six months. In 1878 he came home to act as President of the Chinese Commission to the Paris Exhibition, and owing to illness he was compelled to remain away for altogether nearly 12 months. After his return to China in the spring of 1879 he only once quitted Peking (except for a few days at the seaside in the summers of 1898 and 1899), namely, when he went, in 1886, to Hongkong and Macao to negotiate the Opium Conventions.

There can be little doubt that in some respects his usefulness might have been greater if he had kept himself more in contact with the outer world. For thirty-five years at least, the final instructions given successively to every British Minister on his appointment to Peking might have been summed up in half-a-dozen words:—"When in doubt, consult Sir Robert Hart." The influence which he thus exercised over British policy in the Far East cannot be said to have been wholly beneficial, for, in his uncompromising loyalty to those he served, he was bound to act above all, whether consciously or unconsciously, as their advocate and champion. In 1885 Sir Robert was gazetted British Minister Plenepotentiary to China an honour which he of course declined. That a British Government should ever have offered him the post of Minister at Peking is one of the most extraordinary instances of the native ignorance which our rulers have so frequently displayed in their relations with China. At the period when the offer was made to him, our political predominance in the Far East was still unchallenged, and the main task of our diplomacy was to preserve and extend the rights already secured to our commerce by existing treaties.

In all such controversial questions, even though Sir Robert Hart might have personally favoured a liberal policy, it was his business to supply the Tsung-li-Yamen with arguments in support of their contentions. Could anything have been more paradoxical than Sir Robert Hart's position had he been called upon as British Minister to proceed to the Tsung-li-Yamen and refute in the name of her Majesty's Government all the arguments which he had himself supplied as a Chinese official? Yet the offer was made to him by Lord Granville, and he began by accepting it. But he never actually took up the appointment, and within three months he formally placed his resignation in the hands of Lord Salisbury, who had in the meantime succeeded at the Foreign Office. Whatever may have been the motives which induced him to change his mind, it was unquestionably fortunate, both for his own reputation and for that of Great Britain, that his second thoughts proved wiser than his first, and that he ultimately decided to stick to the work for which he was so pre-eminently fitted. Certainly no achievements within the limited compass of diplomacy could have equalled the record of such services as has have been rendered by Sir Robert to the Imperial Maritime Customs.

Sir Robert Hart's position in the Chinese capital has been socially as well as politically, unique. Whatever friction might exist in diplomatic circles, the Customs compound is recognized by all to be neutral ground. Though in some quarters the fact that so important a post as the Inspector-General's should be held by a British subject was by no means palatable, his scrupulous fairness to all other nationalities represented on his staff could hardly be called in question—except, perhaps, by Englishmen, who sometimes thought his unfailing consideration for the interests of other foreigners carried him even too far. In this own house Sir Robert Hart has been a genial and kindly host, and in conversation his quiet humour brightens and enlivens the storehouse of solid knowledge upon which his retentive memory is never at a loss to draw. A passionate lover of music, in a country where there are few opportunities of gratifying such a taste, he had collected and trained a band of Chinamen with a sprinkling of Portuguese from Macao and half-castes from Manila, whose weekly concerts in his compound were one of the features of social life in Peking during the summer months. But it is, perhaps, only with children that he ever entirely throws off a natural reserve, amounting almost to timidity. From time to time he used to turn over his garden to the young folk of the European community for an afternoon's frolic, and then the slight, alert figure of the Inspector-General might be seen romping with the best of them, his own shyness melting away in the sunshine of their juvenile spirits.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

Excise Act to be Amended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

It is intended to introduce a Bill on the 10th August for the amendment of the Indian Excise Act so as to extend the definition of "intensicating drugs," the sale and possession of which can be reregulated under that Act and which at present are confined to hemp drugs.

The object of this Bill is to enable the regulation of the traffic in cocaine which is spreading to an undesirable extent. This traffic is already regulated under the Excise Acts of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal weich give a wider interpretation of the term "intoxicating drugs" than the India Act does, and in Burma and the United Provinces where the Indian Act has been supplemented by special local legislation.

The present measure will enable similar steps to be taken in the remaining provinces to which the the India Act applies, chiefly the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

THE FOOT-BALL CUP CASE.

Issues Framed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 26.

The curious case about a foot-ball tournament cup came on for hearing to-day before the Principal Munsiff. On behalf of himself and another defendant, Sesha Iyenga, it was urged, firstly, that the referee had terminated the match before the time fixed, and in such cases the committee had the right to interfere; secondly, the Association being a volunteer Association the Court has no jurisdiction; thirly, the Association not being a registered Company and having no articles of association the proper course wss to sue the Secretary; fourthly, the suit being for the possession of a cup without value, the Court had no jurisdiction. Issues were framed and the case was adjourned till the 11th of August.

MILITARY ROADS IN BANGALORE.

Brought Under Municipal Control.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 26.

Certain of the roads here have hitherto been regarded as owned by the Military and under their maintenance. Terms here have been arranged whereby the Military claims are waived and all roads are placed under the Municipal control.

VACCINATION IN BURMA.

A Year's Progress.

RANGOON, JULY 26.

The annual report on vaccination in Burma is published to-day. Most interestings tatistics show that the population is ten and a half millions, or forty-five to the square mile. The total number vaccinated were half a million; the number of vaccinatory was 240; the precentage of successful operations was 90·80; and the cost of the year's work was Rs. 1,14,000.

GARDEN PARTY AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

A Garden Party will be given by Lord Lamington at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 31st instant.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

ALARMING THREATS OF THE DISAFFECTED.

Violence Publicly Advocated.

TIMELY HELP FROM MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The strike on the East Indian Railway continues, and now both sides are determined not to give in. The fact is generally accepted that the strike is the result of a coming agitation, which, there is little reason to doubt, has its seat in the Partition question.

Rumours and violent speeches, which are being made, are not recorded by the papers.

The *Statesman* to-day publishes some alarming statements by men who have even been heard to say that they will follow the tactics of the Russian disaffected and do things which, in the words of the late Mr. Paul Kruger, will "stagger humanity."

The meeting at Hooghly, which was addressed by the Native Station Master of that place, who is one of the accepted prime movers in the strike and who has since been dismissed, was more significant than appears on the surface. Delegates were chosen then and sent all over the line and were told to continue the strike, and if violence were necessary to resort to it. A suggestion was made to cut the telegraph wire.

The trains, both passenger and goods, are now running up to time, as the influence of the Bengalee element is limited only to Madhupur and Nalhati on the loop-line. The Railway authorities have rightly determined not to re-engage the disaffected men.

The Mahomedan High Priest of Hooghly Imambara, Moulvi Ashraffaddin Ahmed, has already supplied fifty intelligent Mahomedans for station work, and he is now in communication with other Mahomedan centres, such as Aligarh, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Hyderabad to supply many more.

A LOYAL SECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 26.

In reference to the strike on the East Indian Railway, it is stated that the Native station staff, the upper subordinates, and the menials from Tundla to Delhi have as good as struck work. Only one district on the East Indian Railway has not joined the strikers, this being the Allahabad district, which extends from Cawnpore to Mogul Serai and the Jubbulpore section.

LATER.

A Cawnpore correspondent says that the strike, on the East Indian Railway, between Tundla and Delhi, has ended. The men held out, anticipating support from Tundla to Mogul Serai; but as the staff on this section remained at their posts, those between Tundla and Delhi resumed duty.

All trains from above Cawnpore, including the Down Punjab Mail, are now coming in to time, and it is believed that the trouble towards Delhi is over, at least, for the present. The discharge of the delegates of the down-countrymen is, however, causing dissatisfaction all over the line.

THE BABU'S RIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

It does not seem probable, says the *Pioneer*, that the strike on the East Indian Railway will prove so extensive or so disastrous as those who are responsible for organising it had anticipated, thanks to the strong and efficient management and loyalty of the European and Eurasian members of the staff, who are cheerfully doing extra duty. The demoralisation of commerce over the vast section of the country will thus be prevented. This may, perhaps, give the Bengali Babus, who appear to be most prominent in the agitation, cause for serious reflection. They are a useful class for certain kinds of work, and among other Natives there has been a feeling very nearly amounting to hostile jealousy in consequence of the partiality which has been shown to them. But Bengalis are not so infinitely superior to all others that they can afford to dictate their own terms. Indeed, it may be said that the little advantage they possess in consequence of their peculiar aptitude for picking up English would be wholly outweighted in the Railway, Government, and other services, if they ceased to be reliable and became ready tools of professional agitators. There are thousands of Eurasians, steady, loyal and capable, who could fill the Babus' places with alacrity.

DISCONTENT ON THE O. & R. RAILWAY.

Concessions Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 26.

The Guards on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, having submitted a petition for the remedy of their grievances, have been informed by the Traffic Superintendent that their representation is receiving sympathetic consideration, and that he hopes to be able to give them a complete reply within a few days.

The Guards were previously in an excited state and the conciliatory reply that has been given to them has had a good effect. The men are now quietly awaiting the result of their petition.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

No Authentic Information Available.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

No information is available in Calcutta about the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller; but, from a report which has been current here for some days past, it is fully believed that Mr. Miller, from the Central Provinces, will not succeed him, but Mr. H. H. Risley. This is given for what it is worth.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The reported resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller is not true. The statement is officially denied here.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

Director Applies for Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

The Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has applied for six months' leave from October next. The question of his *locum tenens* has not been decided yet.

RAILWAY POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, on relief of his duties under the Department of Commerce and Industry, has rejoined his appointment of Chief Storekeeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The services of Major S. H. Powell, R. E., and of Lieutenant E. V. Bond, R. E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government, and will be graded as Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, respectively.

THE KODUR RAILWAY COLLISION.

Assistant Station Master's Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

In the Kodur Railway Collision Case at Cuddapah, the accused Achutha, late Assistant Station Master, Kodur, whose defence commences this afternoon, has filed a statement in his defence, in the course of which he says:—"I was doing duty when No. 4 Mixed Train came within the points of the station. No danger-signals were given, nor danger whistles. I thought I saw a number of vehicles along with the engine when the train went along on the main line. Everything pointed to the fact that there was nothing wrong on the way. The Engine Driver of No. 4, instead of stopping on the main line as he ought to have done, went to the water-column. This roused my suspicions. I immediately ran to the Driver, being apprised of his situation, and then ran to the station and wired cancelling line-clear to Urampad. The Urampad Station Master, or somebody there, responded to may beats, but did not attend to the telegraphic instrument. Since Urampad did not respond to my message, my anxiety became very great. The mail train might be allowed to pass Urampad. Not finding any other way to communicate to Urampad, I tried my utmost to do the best under the circumstances, and sent for the Station-Master and informed him of all these things.

Later.

The "Somali" repairs are taking two days more. The "Delta" which was moored when the collision occured was delayed 24 hours and sails to-morrow.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PUNJAB COURTS.

Alleged Unsatisfactory and Slow Working.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 26.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has again sent a representation to the Government of India regarding the unsatisfactory and slow working of the Punjab Courts, mentioning, as an instance, an appeal case still pending in the Court of Lahore.

The appeal was filed on the 17th of April, 1905. The case has been postponed six times on account of the Court being unable to hear it on the dates fixed by the Court itself for that purpose, and the case now stands postponed for the 29th October.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Meeting at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

The provincial meeting of the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Children, of which the Lord Bishop of Bombay is the president, was held in Poona recently. The Society has been formed on lines similar to the existing Society in Calcutta, which has done such excellent work there for many years and in this case is largely intended to protect Hindu children from the evil, prevalent among certain classes in this part of India, which formed the subject of a memorial recently forwarded to Government.

The Committee includes several Hindu and other Indian gentlemen of position in Poona, prominent among them being the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar.

THE WORCESTER REGIMENT.

To be Replaced by Artillery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

It transpires locally that the Worcesters, who leave for Ahmedabad in November will not be replaced by a native regiment, but by the 2nd Company of Garrison Artillery.

ACCIDENT IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

Collision of P. & O. Steamers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

The P. and O. "Somali," bound from London for Calcutta, on entering the harbour to-day, ran into the steamer "Delta," which arrived yesterday from Shanghai. The "Somali" bow damaged the "Delta's" side, but it is expected that temporary repairs are feasible and that the vessels will proceed without delay.

LATER.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Two Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

The North-Western Railway line at mile 496-498 and again at mile 503-508, between Spintangi and Harnai stations in Baluchistan, was washed away through heavy rain on Wednesday, and the route is temporarily blocked for traffic.

LORD KITCHENER'S REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 26.

It has been decided that all accounts in connection with the construction of the lines under Lord Kitchener's Re-organisation Scheme will be audited and settled by the Military Accounts Department.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Official Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Owing to the inclusion of Burma in this week's return, the reported plague seizures and deaths in India have gone up, and for the week ending July 21st, the number is 959 and, 796 respectively, as compared with 450 and 346 respectively for the week ending July 14th. The deaths reported are 200 in the Bombay Presidency, 5 in Madras Presidency, 14 in Bengal, 14 in the United Provinces, 38 in the Punjab, and 45 in Mysore.

In Burma the returns are generally for the two weeks ending 21st instant for which period the seizures number 524 and the deaths 480. Of these deaths 292 were reported from Rangoon town, 62 from Moulmein, and 35 from Bassein.

The Central Provinces, East Bengal, Assam, Central India, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier province, and Baluchistan report no deaths from this cause.

CATTLE STEALING IN BURMA.

Attempt to Bribe a Police Inspector.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 26.

Two Burman cattle lifters are being prosecuted before the Special Magistrate of the Hanthawaddy Division for attempting to bribe Mr. C. C. Thomson, Headquarters Inspector of Police of Insein, by offering him Rs. 1,500 to refrain from prosecuting them. Since then one of the accused has been convicted of the theft of cattle, and is doing his time in jail.

BRITISH SUBJECTS AND SIAMESE COURTS.

New Order Introduced.

A LEADING BARRISTER'S VIEWS.

RANGOON, JULY 26.

Particulars are available of the new Order in Council concerning the British population in Siam and affecting all Europeans in the Far East.

The new Order abolishes appeals to Singapore and provides for hearing of appeals in Bangkok.

The following are extracts from the Order:—"There shall be a Judge and as many Assistant Judges of the Court for Siam as may from time to time be required. The Judges, or any two of them, shall sit together for the purpose described in this Order, and the Court so constituted is hereinafter referred to as the Full Court, but, except as directed in this Order, they shall sit separately and each sitting shall be deemed to be a sitting of the Court for Siam. When the Full Court consists of not more than two Judges, and there is a difference of opinion the opinion of the Judge or in his absence the senior Assistant Judge shall prevail.

Legal opinion in Bangkok condemns these provisions.

Mr. C. Nay Naylor of the Bangkok Bar, in an interview, said:—"There can be no doubt that the change is a retrograde step. The system now introduced involves an appeal from the decision of a Judge to a Court of Appeal, in which that Judge is one of the Judges sitting on appeal. Such a state of affairs can only be justified by dire necessity. To my mind it is no argument to say that the same system exists in other places. That is a misfortune of those places. Bangkok has been for years in much a happier position.

"Of course, there were decisions of the Singapore Court which some of us did not think sound. There are decisions of every tribunal which we regard in a similar manner; but it is sheer nonsense to decry the learned Judges of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements as incapable of determining justly Bangkok appeals. It is also too optimistic to suppose that an Appeal Court constituted by a new order will give any more satisfaction to litigants in future than the Singapore Court has done in the past. There is one thing I can safely assert and that is that there is a class of cases in which it is very necessary that an appeal be heard outside local atmosphere. I must say, in my view, during the thirteen years I have practised in Bangkok, that the Singapore Court has proved very excellent Court of Appeal from the local Court. There can, in our opinion, be but little objection to the old system of remitting appeals to Singapore as the distance between Bangkok and the Southern Settlement is not, in these days of better steamship facilities, regarded as anything extraordinary, and, again, none of us would care to have an appeal decided before a Court including the judge who originally delivered judgment against us.

"The new order further enacts that every British subject resident in Siam being of the age of 21 years, shall in the month of January every year register himself or herself at the Consulate of the Consular District, within which he or she resides. If any British subject fails to obtain registration under the provisions of this Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in Siam and shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding £2 for each instance of such failure, but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurdisdiction of his Majesty's Courts in Siam. Provision is made for travelling District Judges who are Consular officers appointed by the Minister. The Court of a travelling District Judge shall be deemed to be comprised within the term of District Court under inquests. The expression "the Court" does not, apparently, any longer, include the Registrar of the Court for Siam. Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of Siam and His Majesty, or is intriguing against His Majesty's power and authority within the limits of this order he may be required to give security and if he fails do so, he may be deported."

THE CHUCKGOPAL MURDER.

Three Persons Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

In connection with the case of murder and dacoity commited at Chuckgopal, near Budge Budge, where a man and his wife were killed, three persons have been arrested. All the men had wounds on their person. The police are on the look out for the remainder of the gang.

MILITARY TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

The Quarter-Master General in India has intimated that travelling allowances for the family of an officer are admissible only when the family is in India at the time of his transfer.

LORD KITCHENER.

A Short Autumn Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

Lord Kitchener will leave Simla on a short tour on September 7th.

His Excellency will not be away more than three weeks according to present plans.

THE TRADE MART AT GARTOK.

Inspection by Mr. Calvert, C.S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

Mr. Calvert, C.S., who is proceeding to Gartok to inspect the Trade Mart there, was at Pangi, near the Tibetan Frontier, on the 11th instant.

His journey along the Hindustan-Tibet Road had been made without incident.

Kharag Sing Pal, who has lately been appointed Deputy Collector for the Tibet Border in the Almora district, has gone from Almora to Gartok to meet Mr. Calvert.

The post is now running weekly to Gartok *via* Almora and the Lipu Lekh Pass, so that Jai Chand, British Trade Agent at Gartok, is in close touch with India.

The post takes about ten days between Almora and Gartok.

CORRUPTION IN RANGOON.

Continued Reports of Malpractices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 26.

A. G. Ladesman, a clerk in the Municipal Health Office, was sentenced to eighteen months to-day. He received money to pay to the Municipal rat-catchers and converted it to own use.

Rangoon has had a plethora of criminal charges against officials lately, and now a responsible Police Secretariat Officer awaits trial and is in custody. His case involves many thousands of rupees which he received from friends to invest, but is alleged to have misappropriated.

The general topic of discussion locally is the recurring Customs scandals. Several officers have seen either degraded or suspended. In other cases it is alleged that prominent importers were in league with the Customs officers to get goods through by misdescription. One leading firm here has been fined a thousand rupees by the Customs authorities; but the penalty was imposed privately and the whole thing is hushed up. Recent revelations in the Customs, the Municipality and elsewhere reveal Rangoon as a hotbed of corruption and bribery.

AFGHAN NEWS-LETTER.

Telephones on Russian Frontier.

TROUBLE FOR NAWAGAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 15.

SOME hundred Afridis, at their head Malik Khawas khan, are waiting on the Amir as a deputation from their tribes and are being entertained hospitably. If they are given any satisfaction by the Amir more representatives will proceed to Kabul with similar errands in view.

The Amir is still in Kabul and shows disposition to go to hills. The weather in Kabul is fair, and there is no serious illness in the *Harem*. It is said that shortly the marriages are to be celebrated of Sirdar Inayat-Ullah and his sister, with the daughter and son respectively of Sirdar Nusrullah Khan, and it can be hoped that these marriages will cement the Royal family.

Sirdar Nusrullah Khan is being pressed to reform the administration of the country, which still follows the lines laid down by the late Amir, but no alteration is admissible.

Sirdar Nusrullah Khan advises the Amir to follow the policy of his father. The present Amir has spent a good deal of money on things not urgently wanted

Sirdar Nusrullah Khan is said to be of opinion that the Amir has made a mistake recalling the exiles and restoring them their holdings, and thus causing great loss to the State Treasury. Moreover he is said to hold that the Amir should not put trust in their loyalty, for all of them aim at becoming independent. That the Afghan Government should not consider these men their allies but their bitter foes, is what many think.

Though good crops are expected in Kabul, yet famine prevails and the Amir has issued orders to purchase grain from market and dispose it at a loss price. But the people are discontented and say that the famine has prevailed ever since the accession of the Amir.

The Amir has ordered his horses to be shod after the English style, and the syces are required to take their animals daily to the farrier

All the old officials of the Amir like the policy of the Sirdar, but the Mullahs and Fararis declare that the present Amir has adopted a very good policy.

Lately the Amir got some Pathans disbanded, and out of some Pathans he had the old and decrepit dismissed, a great reduction in the existing forces, saying that in time of war the whole of Afghanistan is army, but Sirdar Nusrullah Khan has advised the Amir to keep the regular army and not to depend on the people. The Amir is thinking over this advice of the Sirdar.

The Amir has sent a Firman to the Governor of Jelalabad, saying that His Highness will pay a visit to him in October next. In another Firman the Governors of Koonar Laghman and of Jelalabad have been instructed to get bhusa and grass collected and the wages paid.

Mr. Finlayson, the Engineer in the service of the Amir whose leg was broken at Kabul, has just returned with his other companions. At the time of departure the Amir gave the party a lakh of rupees and sent troops to escort them up to Dakka.

Kazi Mahomed Akbar Khan, the late Tehsildar, is to pay his respects to the Amir within a week.

Now-a-days the Baizoi and Khoazai Mohmands are in great unrest and, I hear, are getting their fire-arms ready.

It is expected that the Amir will bring with him more troops to Jelalabad and for this reason all sorts of stock are being collected beforehand.

Abdul Karim Khan, the Khan of Kokand is betrothed to a relative of the Mehtar of Chitral and is now sending his sword to Chitral by some of his servants to bring his bride to Pashain. The Khan has applied for a passport and, when received, the procession will start its journey.

The Amir has made up his mind to plant, telephones between the main cities, espicially on the borders stretching along Russian territory that he may be well informed what is going on along the frontier.

The Khan of Dir has given the village of Jan Batti to Abdul Rahman, and the certain hill tribes, who refused to give logwood in the vicinity of the river, have now submitted to the rule of the Khan.

The Khan of Dir and his brother are apparently getting on very confortably, but really are not well disposed towards each other.

The tribes of Safi and Kandhari are preparing for revenge on the Khan of Nawagai, who once slaughtered them. Other Khans in general are not friendly towards the Khan of Nawagai, and when the fight comes off there will be more than two tribes engaged.

Some 4,000 or more coolies are working on Shalman Railway and on account of sultry days and difficult nature of work some men are being lost.

Dr. Abdul Khan, the late Interpreter of the Amir, is shortly to proceed to Kabul from the Punjab.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

REPORTED FAILURE OF A COPPER MINE.

London, JULY 14.—Great excitement prevailed in several Scottish stock exchanges owing to experts' reports that the Mexico-Fresno copper mine, floated in Edinburgh in 1902, with £400,000 sterling, was worthless.

CHILOE AS A GERMAN COALING STATION.

London, July 9.—The *Daily Mail* states that some Berlin financiers have leased the island Chiloe, off Patagonia, from Chili for colonising with artisans and establishing a German coaling station.

MOTOR-BUS ACCIDENT IN SUSSEX.

London, July. 13—In the Sussex motor bus accident the victims chiefly were married Orpington tradesmen. The brakes failed and the bus crushed into an oaktree and ten were killed. Other twenty-six were injured.

THE "DREADNOUGHT" AGITATION.

London, July 12.—It is understood that the Admiralty experts threaten to resign as the Cabinet majority have abandoned to build a second "Dreadnought." Some Liberal Members are forming an organisation to protect the Navy's interests.

LARGE BEQUEST FOR TEMPERANCE.

London, July 15.—The late John Crowle, managing director of Messrs Slaters has left £250,000 sterling to a temperance propaganda if the British Wesleyan Conference raised a similar amount for joint action.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO SERIOUSLY ILL.

London, July 12.—The Morocco Sultan is seriously ill of typhoid.

MILLIONAIRE KILLED IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

London July 12.—The American millionaire Schaffer was killed at Long Island by a train colliding with a motor car at a level crossing.

RESIGNED FOR THEOSOPHY.

London July 9.—Mr. Hyman Gaze has resigned the New York United States Trust Company's Presidency joining the theosophists in California.

PAN-ISLAMIC AGITATION.

London July 9.—The *Daily Mail* says that the Moslem restlessness is attributed to the Moslems of Mecca.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND.

SEIZURE OF CHURCH LANDS.

London July 13.—In Manchester the unemployed have seized upon church land at Levenshulme to cultivate, asserting this is the beginning of a widespread movement. The leader wired to Mr. John Burns thus:—"We took your advice of twenty years ago and ask congratulations."

A similar incident has occurred in Westham.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A QUEEN ON MOTHERHOOD.

The Round of the Shops.

FASHIONS IN PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy has been interviewed on a number of burning questions by a correspondent of the *Gentlewoman*, and her Majesty's opinions expressed with direct frankness and commonsense, appear in the columns of that journal: "I am absolutely opposed to any extravagant theories of what is called the emancipation of women," her Majesty said. "In whatever condition of life a woman may be placed her first duty is the negative one of not giving up the qualities that distinguish her sex. Above all, she should guard against developing the traits of men. A blending of ancient reserve with modern independence would give us the ideal woman." Her Majesty believes in large families. How else, she asked, is a nation to progress except through its people? A childless family is incomplete. There is a poetry and a pathos about childhood which appeal to every right-hearted woman. Most women, though they may not be able to put this idea into words, feel it. They have the maternal instinct. Hence the remoteness of race suicide. "Women show their intellectuality," Queen Margherita continued, "by rearing healthy and great children, just as much as they do by writing books or painting pictures. The wife who deliberately refuses to bring children into the world must have something wrong with her moral make-up. I am very pleased to know that there is a movement in the United States in favour of large families, and that the President has put himself upon record as favouring them. European women have begun to look for light to their sisters of the United States."

At this moment the dominant note in fashions may be taken to be "lingerie" dresses, adorned and laboured with a wealth of delicate minutiæ that may justly be regarded as prodigious, and which certainly makes them real works of art, enhanced in value by the laces and the paintings lavished upon them, either as flounces, as insertions, or as incrustations. In this respect, one of the latest caprices—the very latest, in fact—is to have the incrustations made of the crowns of Breton coiffes, or bonnets, worn by fair Bretonnes on their native heaths. Everyone who has been in Brittany knows that the women there wear as headgear small caps of delicate lace, varying in size, form, and fineness according to the locality, their small round crowns being often very enticing and artistic. These small round crowns are what the Parisiennes are now utilising in incrustations for their dresses. This fancy has given quite a fillip to the lace trade in Brittany and these little ornaments are now somewhat costly; for in their coiffes the Bretonnes are very fastidious and often pay so much for them that, like their jewels and their eight-day clocks, they are handed down from one generation to another as heirlooms. The finer and more delicate the coiffe-crown, the greater the price it commands, and dressmakers are not slow to pay for really good ones their weight in gold.

It has even become a cult among ladies of society to seek out the quaintest motifs and the rarest specimens. And they really make very charming incrustations, of striking originality, designation and characterising at a glance a woman of elegance. On such dresses, to complete their chic, a little bow of grey velvet is placed at the belt—the grey selected being vague and indefinite in tone, of quite a new shade; or velvet of another colour may be selected, but always according with the pastel tints. Over these "lingerie" dresses are worn either large cloaks, Restoration-style, in silk or in muslin, or Empire mantles of all kinds. But side by side with these garments others may be seen, not, perhaps, quite so "dressy," but not less neat, although of a more eccentric style. Some are in toile, parchment-colour, like one I saw at the Neuilly Fair, where many extremely elegant and fashionable toilettes were seen. It was like a long Cossack cloak, cut in puffy festoons, which opened at the half-long sleeves and around the decollete. Another, very elegant in appearance, was of white grosse toile, bordered with a broad band of green toile. A motif of English lace set it off at the waist, and it was worn on a D'Alencon blouse. Another design is very attractive, both in design and finish. It is in old-rose taffetas—this material being much a la mode at this moment—with long soft skirts, prolonged still more behind. Higher up it is crossed at the waist, forming a kind of double breast of peculiarly graceful effect.

Hats are to be found in every variety of shade, and show an extraordinary wealth of detail. Most of them are imitations of styles that have passed away but have been revived and harmonised with modern taste. Those most in vogue are founded on the fashions which prevailed at the end of the eighteenth century, such as the "Lamballe," the "Marie Antoinette," and the "bonnets Dauphine." As a specimen I cannot do better than mention a delightful "Marie Antoinette" made in form of a tulle beret, pekine white and blue Wattteau. Behind is a long scarf of similar tulle, which reveals in its flutterings traces of velvet of the same shade of blue. In passing I may say that Watteau blue, which is pronounced and at the same time somewhat vague in tone, is much favoured just now. On the front of the scarf of which I speak is a posy of roses, which give it quite a spring-like appearance.

The Rohan-Chabot marriage was the leading social event of the week, although it did not attract the notice it otherwise would have done owing to the overshadowing influence of the fashionable racing meetings which marked the close of the Parisian season; but so far as beautiful women and elegant dresses are concerned it would have been difficult to surpass the gathering at the ceremony. I will not say anything of the classic white satin Princesse robe worn by the bride, although it would be difficult to imagine anything more striking; but it may be as well to note one item which formed an innovation of its kind. It was made with short sleeves, and had a kind of chemisette in beautiful English lace, while the skirt was flounced with the same delicate fabric, which seemed to keep in place garlands of orange-blossoms. The veil was also of English lace. The Duchess of Vendome—whose husband was one of the Prince Leon's witnesses, and represented the Duke of Orleans—were an "Empire" robe of linen, embroidered and trimmed with lace. The silk sleeves were striped black and white, as well as the belt. Around the neck, encircled with pearls, was a ruche of white tulle. Branches of white acacia adorned the corsage, while on the hat, which was of white lace, were lilies of the same hue. This robe will give one an idea of the style which find great acceptance at this moment, and the same may be said of that worn by Madame de Bartard, which also was pekine black and white, with the yoke and sleeves in Tanish lace. Her hat was a Louis XVI., in white straw, trimmed with marabouts, which inclined before a large velvet knot of Bishop's violet colour. Another item which is worthy of note in the trimming of hats is the large place given to grapes—red and green, as in nature, or black and white according to the wearer's fancy. They are seen everywhere on hats and give a very pretty effect, especially in the brilliant rays of the summer sun.

At a Diocesan Conference, where a rearrangement of dioceses was the proposal under discussion, it was suggested that the true solution was the Episcopal Motor-Car. As to which Archdeacon Hodges had something to say: "He had a motor-car, to the annoyance of his neighbours, and he had found that motor-cars did not always reach their destination. His absence from a wedding at which he should have officiated was attributable to that cause, but it needed a lot of explanation to make the bride appreciate the circumstance. Then, an over-anxious Bishop with a motor-car might be too keenly intent upon annihilating space, and so might fall into a police-trap, and it might happen to a diocese that for one calendar month it might be deprived of its Bishop's services. Motor-cars were excellent things—every Bishop ought to have one of them—but they would not meet the present emergency—the need for the rearrangement of the East Anglian dioceses." The image that crosses one's mind is that of important clauses in the Education Act going through the Lords unamended, thanks to episcopal motor-cars that did not "reach their destination."

NEW EDITIONS AND OLD PICTURES.

A new and amended volume of the ADMISSION REGISTERS OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, a work which was undertaken ten years ago, has now been completed and published by the Rev. R.B. Gardiner, sur-master of St. Paul's, and the editor of the earlier Registers. (George Bell and Sons.) This volume contains the names of all boys admitted to the School under the rule of the recently retired High Master, Frederick William Walker, a period—1876 to 1905—that was remarkable for the success of his pupils in scholarly or professional careers. When appointed High Master in 1896, Mr. Walker set himself the ambitious task of raising the standard of learning in the school, and of training the boys to unwonted habits of industry. He more than succeeded in these high and difficult designs, and not only did St. Paul's benefit by the efforts of its High Master, but the Masters of many other schools in England emulated the example of that energetic scholar, and strove to raise the study to a place of honor in their institutions. In the long list of names in the "Registers," many figure as having attained distinctions either as scholars, or in the Army or Navy, in Art or in the learned professions. A certain modest homage is paid to the twentieth century respect for games by the mention—after a name that has few or no other distinctions—of the fact that its owner was captain of cricket or football, or a Blue or held some championship, all which facts will prove of interest to early and late Paulines. Many additions have been made to the first Registers, the publication of the records of Caius and St. John's Colleges at Cambridge and of other records, having brought to light numerous Paulines whose names had not been inserted in the first St. Paul's Register. Appendices make mention of the chief events of the School during the last thirty years, with brief notices of the Assistant Masters appointed by Mr. Walker. It is interesting to note, in glancing at the names of the four thousand scholars in this Register, how large a number are scattered over the world, either serving the King in different capacities, or practising professions in different quarters of the globe. Many have been or are now distinguished professors, soldiers, physicians or lawyers, and the list of prizes and honors, and initials of learned societies following the names in the Register prove that St. Paul's School gallantly maintains its name for developing the talents to be found among the 800 boys that flocked to its hall, for St. Paul's pupils are always in the forefront of the band of successful alumni from the great English Public Schools. This up-to-date Register is a valuable record of what has been effected—practically by one man in the last thirty years.

The Ninth Part of the REMBRANDT MEMORIAL, issued by William Heinemann, has reached India. There is but one more number due of the work that offers a full measure of value for the absurdly low price asked for it, twenty-five shillings. Not only do the numerous fine photogravure reproductions of the artist's pictures, four of which are bound in with each part, make it a worthy Memorial of the Dutch Master, but the coloured facsimiles of many interesting etchings and sketches contained in different famous galleries or private collections, add greatly to its artistic value. The letter-press, for which M. Michel is responsible, displays that expert knowledge of Rembrandt, his work and life, which is indispensable in an authoritative analysis of his art. Rembrandt left no fewer than six hundred pictures, illustrative of his genius and patient industry, while his prints and drawings are more numerous than those of any other painter-etcher of his time. Of his drawings nearly two thousand are extant and show the versatile character of his fertile mind. The selection made for this Memorial includes some of the finest of his pictures. Either bound in an Album or framed, they will delight the lover of art who is fortunate enough to own them. Among the portraits may be specially mentioned that of "Bruyning," of "Rembrandt's Mother," of "Saskia," of the fine "Old Man With a White Beard," of "Titus Van Rign" or of "Elizabeth Bas" and among other pictures what can be more beautiful and effective than "The Mill," "or The Night Watch." All these and many more are here reproduced on the finest rag-paper, plate-marked, and executed in the special "Rembrandt" process which renders more faithfully than any other the points of the painter's technique, his marvellous chiaroscura and the gradations he subtly threw into his light and shade gifts that distinguished his work in a remarkable degree.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," OF JULY 27, 1856.]

We should feel gratified to any of our readers could they indicate to us correctly the residence the Duke of Wellington occupied when at Bombay in 1801. We believe it to be one of the ruinous buildings facing the wood stacks at the bottom of Malabar Hill immediately underneath the Towers of Silence. It was here that some of his most perfect despatches were written, here that he received intimation of his supercession by Sir David; Baird from this on the true principles of a thorough soldier he intimated his readiness to serve as subordinate in a force he expected to have commanded, and here he exhibited in his various memoranda to Government, that wonderful sagacity and forethought, that attention to the humblest details, and those commonplace things, which pompous secondary men deem beneath them, which gave promise of that glorious career which closed only with his existence at the venerable age of 82. The building ought to furnish a subject for every Artist, and affords views enough for a whole gallery of photographs.

We regret to hear that notwithstanding the constant warning given to Europeans of the fatal results arising from violence used towards the natives, instances of brutality, occur almost as frequently as ever which ought to meet with no mercy. During the very trial of Mr. George Joseph Briggs, for striking a native who immediately died, an English Captain pitched a Kalassee over board and broke, we do not well know, how many of his ribs. The poor fellow could not be induced to go to hospital. So that should he die, there will be two questions open for the jury first, whether the bones were actually broken by the fall, or might not have been in a ricketty state beforehand, and by an unhappy conjunction have given way at that particular time; and second whether inflammation, mortification, or gangrene should ensue, it may not be the result of medical mistreatment, and have no concern with the original damage which might very easily have been repaired. Not only may an aquittal may be looked for under such circumstances, but a good wholesome moral drawn from the result. The fellow was rightly served doubtless for the folly of not going to hospital. If others should die in like manner, they deserve it.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

May 27th.—The process of embarkation is going on rapidly with our army. More than 1000 horses, and about 20,000 men have already been embarked, and each day witnesses the departure of a regiment. The health of the army continues to be excellent; indeed it would be somewhat surprising if there was any unusual amount of sickness among the men, considering, that they are placed under conditions most favourable to health, with the sole exception of their being soldiers.

May 28th.—A Russian engineer states some facts connected with the seige, which showed that there is the usual jealousy between the various branches of Russian service that exists in our own. Todleben, who is now at Cronstadt, where he was summoned to superintend the defences, never could get men enough from Prince Gortschakoff to carry out his plans. The Russian Engineers say Todleben always predicted the fall of the place would begin to be accomplished whenever they were obliged to abandon their encounter approaches and that the exact moment of its occurrence then became a matter of calculation. The capture of the cemetery of the Quarantine by the French was regarded by the Russian General as a symptom of decadence and he succeeded in inducing Gortschakoff to assault the French on three successive nights, in the hope of driving them out and recovering their lost ground; but these attempts failed although the contest was so fierce that on the last night the work changed hands nine times and the general would not renew the fight. Their last attack cost them 1,200 men

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following is a petition from Narayan Govind Powar and others, dated the 3rd April:—"That your memorialists, who are Hindus and who represent the agricultural, industrial and labouring classes of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Presidency, humbly beg to submit this memorial in connection with a subject which intimately concerns their moral and material progress. Your Excellency in Council is well aware that many evils, from which these classes have been suffering, have their root in one *outstanding* fact, *viz* want of education. It is this illiteracy that comes in the way of their recognising their own interests which makes them victims of the savkar and the malpractices of the lower grades of the Police and the Revenue officers. It is, therefore, to the interest both of Government and the abovementioned classes that steps should be taken to do away with this state of things with a view to raise them from their present deplorable condition. The only means of effecting this lies in the reorganisation of the present system of primary education by placing it on more popular basis so as to be within the reach of even the lowest grades of society. Your memorialists are deeply conscious of the efforts made by Government through a series of years to bring primary education within the reach of all classes of the population and to make them appreciate its benefits. But they feel constrained to observe that notwithstanding these efforts the vast mass of population remains in ignorance. The main cause of this, besides their apathy and indifference, lies in the fact that these classes possess only the bare means of subsistence and are generally unable to pay even for the elementary education of their children as is admitted by the census reporter in his report in 1901, who remarks that the *principal reason* why in the lower strata of the Indian Society education is neglected consists in the *inability* of people to pay even the small fees charged in the elementary school. This is further corroborated by the following fact: Your humble memorialists have collected statistics respecting one hundred villages in Ratnagiri, Poona, Thana, Satara and five other Marathi-speaking districts of this Presidency, which show that out of about 50,000 children of school-going age of the backward classes of those places, only 8,248 attend primary schools and the rest, *viz.*, 41,752, go without any education at all. The only means by which this state of things can be successfully remedied is, your memorialists humbly beg to submit, by the introduction of the system of free primary education amongst the classes referred to above. The introduction of such a system will no doubt entail a certain amount of loss of revenue, both to Government and public bodies, such as Municipalities and Local Boards; but the object to be gained is worthy of the sacrifice, when it is borne in mind that they are the bones and sinews of the country and from their labours comes one-fourth of the national income. Such a high authority as the Government of India have expressly declared in their recent resolution on Indian Educational policy that they consider that primary education possesses the strongest claim upon the sympathy, both of the Supreme Government and the local Governments, and should be made a leading charge upon the provincial revenues, and that in those provinces where it is in a backward condition its encouragement should be a primary obligation.

"In connection with this your memorialists have obtained opinions of about 300 persons consisting of Sirpunchas and chairmen of various school-committees in the Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Thana, Colaba and Ratnagiri Districts; and they agree in saying that a system of free primary education is sure to be appreciated by the masses and to lead to a large increase in the number of school-going children amongst them. Your humble memorialists, while freely endorsing the above opinion expressed by the representatives of the people in the mofussil, beg to suggest, with a view to ensure the success of the scheme against the danger arising from the apathy of the Hindu backward classes towards education, that patils and other headmen of villages as well as the schoolmasters themselves should be induced by means of rewards or hopes of official perferment to take an active interest in the new scheme and to explain to them the beneficient intentions of Government in introducing free primary education amongst them, and prevail upon them to take full advantage of the boon.

"It is needless here to assure Government that the above boon, if conferred upon the classes in question who are steeped in utter ignorance, will materially help to improve their status and raise them from their present wretched condition. But if Government think that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of granting the above concession to all the Hindu backward classes, your humble memorialists beg to suggest that the object in view can best be accomplished by amending the rules in force at present, respecting the fees to be levied from school-going children. These rules make a distinction in favour of those who contribute local fund cess, allowing their children to pay lower fees than those who do not do so. This results in inflicting hardship upon those who most deserve a concession in matter of fees *viz*, the children of labourers, farmers and others working classes, who do not own any land, and who are generally poverty-stricken, since they have to pay fees higher than those who contribute to the cess fund. Your memorialists, therefore, beg to suggest that the children of such classes should be admitted in the primary schools without payment of any fees whatsoever.

"In case Government are unable to see their way to grant the above prayer of their memorialists, they humbly beg to place before them another proposal. Your memorialists, learn from the information they have obtained with reference to one hundred villages, as stated above, that out of 6,443 children of the Hindu backward classes actually attending primary schools at those places only 24 per cent. on an average have been receiving free education and your memorialists believe that the same proportion will be found to hold good in the remaining districts of the Presidency. Now your memorialists' proposal is that this proportion of free studentships should be increased to 50 per cent. for the children of the Hindu backward classes. The sacrifice of revenue which Government will have to undergo by the grant of this concession will be very trifling in view of the incalculable good that will result from this boon.

"Your Excellency's humble memorialists trust that in the above representation they have made out that the well-being of the masses lies in the active extension of primary education, and that this object can only be attained by making that education free, and they have suggested that active co-operation of village headmen and others may be secured in furthering the object of the scheme. They have also proposed that in case Government do not consider it feasible to make primary education free to all the Hindu backward classes, either it should be made free to the children of those amongst them who do not contribute the local fund cess or that the free studentships, available at present for the children of the Hindu backward classes, should be increased to 50 per cent.

"In conclusion, your humble memorialists pray that the subject will receive the most careful and sympathetic attention at the hands of Government. It now lies with Your Excellency in Council to discharge the most sacred duty of conferring upon the masses of this Presidency the moral and material blessings which are sure to flow from the diffusion of knowledge amongst them. This duty is worthy of being undertaken not merely on general grounds, but because, as Lord Lawrence observed in 1868, 'among all the sources of difficulty in our administration and possible danger to the stability of our Government there are few so serious as the ignorance of the people.'"

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 2nd June.

Resolution.—The following memorandum should be addressed to the petitioners:—

"With reference to the petition dated the 3rd April from Mr. Narayan Govind Powar and others, the undersigned is directed to state that at the instance of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, Government have appointed a Committee to investigate the practicability of introducing free and compulsory primary education in the City of Bombay and that the Governor in Council will await the report of that Committee before considering the introduction of free primary education elsewhere.

"As regards the question of increasing the number of free studentships available at present for the children of the backward classes, the attention of the petitioners is invited to the following rules regarding free studentships embodied in the Vernacular Masters' Code:—

'Poor boys may be admitted without payment of any fees, but the number so admitted must not exceed 15 per cent. of the total number on the rolls. The master will be held responsible for any abuse of this rule. No free boy should be allowed to remain free unless he is regular and punctual in attendance. Allowance should, of course, be made in cases of sickness. Before admitting a boy as free the master and School Committee should make proper enquiries and satisfy themselves that he is unable to pay the fee and the School Committee should give a certificate to that effect.

'With the sanction of Local Boards the percentage of free boys may be increased in favour of backward classes. Bhils, Kolis and similar tribes may be admitted free at any time, and without reference to the sanctioned percentage on the recommendation of any District Revenue Officer. But such cases should at once be reported by the master to the Deputy Inspector. In the selection of free boys the preference should be given to boys of the agricultural and labouring classes. Boys of the advanced caste, such as the Brahmanical and trading castes, must, in no case, exceed one-half of the sanctioned percentage of free pupils.'

In Government Resolution, dated the 6th December 1894, Government recognised the principal that the 15 per cent. limit of free studentships in primary schools laid down in the rules quoted above should be raised in any town or village where necessity is shown on the recommendation of the Educational Inspector and with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction. This ruling has also been embodied in the Code. There is thus at present no prescribed limit to the number of free studentships, and if any of the petitioners have grounds for complant in respect of difficulties experienced by them in securing free primary education for their children, they should address their Taluka Local Board and the Educational authorities, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that if it be found that their grievance is a real one steps will be taken to remove it.

"The undersigned is also to state that the same concessions in the matter of school fees as are made to the children of cess-payers are made to the children of agricultural labourers who own no land.

"The petitioners will observe that wherever there are primary schools there is at present free education for the backward classes and to some extent for the law castes for whom also special schools have been provided in some places. It would be difficult to multiply schools for the low castes immediately because of the difficulty of finding masters who will teach in them."

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE prospectus and entry-forms for the Photographic Salon, 1906, are now ready, and may be had on application by post to Mr. Reginald Craigie, the Blenheim Club, St. James's-square, London. The exhibition is the fourteenth annual demonstration of pictorial photography made by an exclusive and now universally recognised body known as "The Linked Ring." It will be held in the galeries of the Royal Water Colour Society, 5a, Pall-mall East, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 27. Reverting to the custom of previous years, contributions from abroad must be submitted to the Selection Committee in London, instead of being selected abroad and accepted hors concours, as was done last year. It is full early to forecast the character of an exihibition which by common consent is the premier exhibition of the pictorial side of photography, but there are clear indications that the British members of the Linked Ring have been stimulated by the exemplary energy of their French and American contemporaries, and promise to make more than the ordinary show at Pall-mall next autumn.

It is not everyone who can tell whether his negative, when developed and fixed, is of the right quality and of the best degree of density to ensure a satisfactory print. Particularly is this the case if the photographer is—as is so often the case—self-taught, and working in comparative isolation, and has no opportunity of comparing his own results with those of others. A negative should be examined in weak light, as in too strong light the delicate gradations cannot be seen. Ground-glass or tissue-paper over an ordinary window answers well. The negative should be perfectly free from fog of any description. The shadows should be clear but not as transparent as clear glass. The high-lights should be soft and brilliant and not too dense, and there should be a gradual gradation from highest light to deepest shadow. The ends of the plate where covered by the rebate of plate-holders should be perfectly clear—just as transparent as though there were no film, there at all. The negative should not be blue, for the delicate gradations will be lost in printing and the half-tones will pass the actinic light, making a flat print. For this reason many photographers prefer the brownish image which results from development with pyrogallic to the cold grey and almost blue image of a metol or rodinal developed negative.

The first gold toning solutions that were used in photography for paper prints contained in the formula nitrate of silver and hyposulphite of soda; in fact, they were combined toning baths, toning and fixing at the same time. Eventually the single toning solutions became universal; some of them contained small quantities of chloride of lime, others were made of weak solutions of chloride of gold made with boiling water, and neutralised with chalk. This bath will at all times give excellent tones: it is a bath that can be depended upon. Another toning bath that was very much in use some years ago was made up of tungstate of soda and chloride of gold. This bath gave fine, rapid tones, while a solution of phosphate of soda and chloride of gold gave brilliant purple tones. Whenever toning of silver prints is undertaken with the above solutions, a separate fixing bath is necessary; hence it is termed separate, or single toning.

One of the best separate toning baths is that recommended by Mr. A. J. Jarman, who, in giving the formula, prescribes the following procedure: The solution must not be used until twenty-four hours after mixing, but it can be used over and over again until it becomes purple in colour, due to a partial reduction of the gold salt. All that will be necessary will be to add each time it is used a small quantity of chloride of gold solution, one grain to each ounce of water, and a small quantity of acetate of soda—about sixty grains. Chloride of gold, 3 grains; distilled water, 30oz; acetate of soda, 75 grains; bicarbonate of soda, 40 grains. Allow the salts to become completely dissolved by shaking the bottle. At the end of twenty-four hours it is ready for use. Wash the prints well in six changes of water; allow a minute or two to elapse between the changes, then place them in the toning solution; turn the prints over several times; watch for the colour; do not carry the toning too far; stop a little short of the colour desired; then wash the prints well and fix in a plain solution of hyposulphite of soda as follows: Water, 30oz; hyposulphite, 3oz; liquid ammonia, 4 drops. Fixation should be complete in ten minutes if the prints are kept moving about, but fifteen minutes had better be allowed to ensure permanence of the result.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette July 26.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr W U Nicholas as Consular Agent at Karachi for the Austro-Hungarian Empire is recognised.

The appointment of Monsieur Polovtzoff as Consul-Gehl for Russia at Bombay has been confirmed.

Lieut R C Burke, Administrator, Sangli State, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the date of relief.

The services of Mr P Hide, Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept for employment as Principal of the Daly College at Indore with effect from the 12th July.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 20th June an examination according to Rule, relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates:—Capt V de V Hunt, Cantonment Magist Ahmednagar.

Capt W C Anderson, 73rd Carnatic Infy.

Capt J H Peck, Officiating Assistant Contonment Magist, Poona and Kirkee, passed on the 20th June an examination in Law to the Rules relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magist

Mr A D Brown, BA (Oxon), ICS, to do duty as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, pending further orders.

Mr Manley passed on the same date an examination in Gujarati.

Capt H C Wooldridge, 109th Infy, to be Cantonment Magist at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt J R Darley.

Capt Wooldridge, is also appointed, to be a Magist of the first class in the Ahmedabad Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad also to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories Subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay and further to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Major J. W. B. Merewether Asst Political Agent Mahj Kantha is appointed to be a Magist of the first class in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Mr. K. W. Barlee ICS Asst Collr Satara to do duty as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad vice Mr. R E A Elliott ICS.

Mr G D Panse Collr of Kanara is allowed privillage leave of absense for six weeks from 20th Aug or the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr P B Haigh ICS to act as Collr of Kanara and to be Member and president of the Local Board established for the Kanara Dist in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr G D Panse or pending further orders.

A doctor occupies a floor above the shop of a cobbler in a certain Warwickshire village, and the rustics have been interested in the sign, which reads: "Dr.——and J. S Wright. Menders of body and soles."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

NATURE NOTES FOR 1905.

MR. EDWARD MAWLEY'S recently published report on last year's phenological observations affords a veritable diary alike for agriculturists and Nature students. Among other interesting data he notes that the blackthorn was in flower at Tallow (Waterford) by February 23, but did not commence to bloom at Beauly (Inverness) till May 4. The horse-chestnut opened its flower-buds on April 16 at Beeston (Nottingham), and delayed at Moniaive (Dumfries) till June 5. The hawthorn was in flower by April 12 at Tiverton (Devon), whilst Turriff (Aberdeen) had to wait till June 5. The dog-rose was adorning the hedges at Farnborough and at Starcross (Devon) as early as May 23, but did not open its buds at Kirkmaiden (Wigtown) till June 29.

BIRDS' SONGS.

Cork, Purley, and Farnborough report the song of the thrush on New Year's Day; the earliest swallows were observed at Mawnon (Cornwall) on March 23, but did not reach Dover till April 15, or fly northward to Beauly (Inverness) till May 16. The well-known note of the cuckoo was recorded first at Chiddingfold (Surrey), April 5, and the melodious song of the nightingale was earliest heard at the appropriately named Birdham (Sussex) on April 10.

OVID MEMORIALS.

A monument is about to be erected to the poet Ovid at Sulmona, the ancient Sulmo of Samnium, a movement for the purpose having been set on foot by the Italian poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio. A more interesting memorial of the poet, however, is that which was discovered in the place of his exile a little more than fifty years ago. It was during the Crimean war, and a French detachment was being bored to death in the swamps of the Dobrudscha. A certain number of the officers—among them Charles Robert of the Commissariat—were archæologists skilled in the deciphering of inscriptions. They set to work, therefore, among the debris of antiquity with which the whole soil seemed to be covered, and in the course of their digging brought to light the epitaph of the exiled Ovid in the modern village of Kustondji.

BRITISH TRADERS AND THEIR COMPETITORS.

Mr. L. C. Hopkins, the British Consul-General at Tientsin, in his latest report to the Foreign Office, says: Of late years it has been customary to make British Consular officers the scapegoats for the failure of British trade to keep pace with its foreign competitors. But a cursory inspection of the archives of any Consulate in China will show that the fault lies to a great extent with the inability or unwillingness of the British merchant at home to adapt himself to new ways and with his general ignorance of the conditions of trade and life in so distant a country as China. The almost universal consensus of opinion to be gleaned from the reports of his Majesty's Consuls in China, Mr. Hopkins adds, is that the only method of pushing British manufactures is by means of Chinese-speaking commercial travellers, with numerous samples of their goods and working models of their machinery.

"A GOOD PENNYWORTH" OF TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The *National Telephone Journal* gives particulars of what it justly calls "a good pennyworth" of telephone service. A motorist was stranded in Bognor, on his way home, about a quarter to one in the morning. He went to a telephone call office, paid his penny and woke up the exchange. The attendant rose and took the call, which was for Littlehampton. Accordingly he rang up the Chichester exchange, where the attendant in his turn had to get up and ring up the Littlehampton exchange. When the final connexion was made, the message was to this effect: "Will you kindly run across the road and tell my wife the motor has given out, and that I am cycling home?"

SOME SERJEANT BALLANTINE STORIES.

Mr. W. Ballantine, ex-M. P. for Coventry, recalls in the *Grand Magazine* some stories concerning his father, the late Serjeant Ballantine. Among the barristers of Ballantine's early days was one Johnny Williams, a queer old bachelor with a sarcastic wit and an intense prejudice against marriage. His clerk one day asked him for a holiday to get married, and some months afterwards on entering his chambers Williams found his dead body suspended from the door. He engaged another clerk, and asked him if he was married. "No", the clerk replied; but, thinking that Williams would regard marriage as a guarantee of steadiness, he added, "but I am going to be." "Very well," replied Williams; "but understand this—when you hang yourself don't do it here!"

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

Another story relates to Cockburn, who presided over a legal society of which the judges were all members, and of which Ballantine was treasurer. One of the members who undertook the duty of receiving and disbursing the moneys of the society mentioned one day to Ballantine that he had been dining the night before with some bishop. "If you dine with bishops," was the reply, "we shall have to look into your accounts." Singularly enough, some months afterwards, it was accidentally discovered that embezzlements had actually been committed by this particular member. A meeting was held to determine what should be done, and the judges attended it. It was agreed that the matter should be allowed to drop, whereupon Ballantine remarked that the meeting afforded the unique spectacle of the fifteen judges compounding a felony.

GRAY'S VILLAGE.

Stoke Poges has been a good deal to the front lately in consequence of Stoke Park being advertised for sale. According to an article in the current *Home Counties' Magazine*, by Mr. Howard Hensman, Stoke Poges is one of the few spots round London that have not suffered by the march of time. It is, indeed, remarkable how the old churchyard still retains every feature recorded in Gray's immortal "Elegy." "The ivy-mantled tower" remains, and has so far escaped the vandal hand of the restorer. Its tenant, "the moping owl," was heard no longer ago than last summer, and the "rugged elms, the yew tree's shade" are still to be seen.

LITTLE VISITED.

But as a literary shrine Stoke Poges seems to be visited very little. Mr. Hensman suggests as the explanation of this "the fact that to-day few people read Gray." However that may be, it is, it seems, the case that many hundreds of people pass through Stoke Poges every summer to feast their eyes on the beauties of Burnham Beeches; but of these very few know of the literary associations of the place, and fewer still take the trouble to trun out of their way for a few steps to gaze on the church which inspired a poem that will live so long as English literature exists. There is probably no other literary shrine in England, with the possible exception of Matthew Arnold's birthplace at Laleham, which receives so little attention as Stoke Poges. Apart from Americans, who visit these places as a matter of duty, it is to be doubted, we are told, whether a hundred persons go to Stoke Poges in the course of a year to see the old churchyard.

THE TOME OF GRAY.

People, it appears, visit the Gray memorial more than the tomb of the poet, but it is the tomb which is the most interesting. Says Mr. Hensman concerning it: I know of no other literary relic in the world which excites the same emotion as this. It is square in shape, handsomely built, and in a very fair state of repair at the present time. It was built by the poet, and as a monument of a son's love for a devoted mother is probably unique. The beautifully simple inscription upon it may still be read with ease: "Beside her friend and sister, here sleep the remains of Dorothy Gray, widow, the careful, tender mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her. She died March 11th, 1753." Eighteen years later, following Gray's expressed wish, his remains were buried under the same stone. Apart from its associations with the poet, Stoke Poges still presents many attractive features to the antiquary and the intelligent tourist.

LOST.

[The artistic poster is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.—Daily Paper.]

For acquiring of skill in the handling
  Of varied descriptions of tools,
Or the knack of an infantile dandling,
  The State has provided our schools.
There a child may learn much that is better—
  And useless—to rich or to poor,
With a smattering also of liter-
  Ature.
He may dabble in ologies, isms,
  And stories from history's page;
He may measure the contents of prisms
  And volumes of spheroids may gauge;
He may tackle with faith that is virile
  The problems that puzzle us still,
Though the fates should deny Mr. Birrell
  His Bill.
But, also! there is one thing omitted—
  Required if at last for his part
As a citizen he would be fitted,
  And that is a training in Art!
'Tis the bills on the hoardings that most stir
  The instinct that urges Man on—
But the art of designing a poster
  Has gone!

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BARGAINS IN COSTUMES.

At Peter Robinson's, Oxford-street, writes "a tourist of the shops," are a great variety of tailor-made costumes, amongst which I particularly noticed the following: The "Voyageur" coat and skirt, in all-wool tweeds and various colours, the prettily-shaped bolero lined silk and strapped or braided, the skirt with box-pleated, knife, or sunray kiltings. This is well cut, and in the grey tweed looks very well. It is sold at 2 guineas, and the skirt alone may be had for 18s. 11d. The Tattenham," which in shape is to be a leading autumn style, is a most practical Cheviot tweed in light and dark colourings, and is only 3 guineas. This would make a good travelling costume for early autumn, and is much under value. Some really pretty and inexpensive dresses, with bodices complete, are most reasonable. Fawn and other neutral coloured voiles, made on silk, are 52s. 6d.; check voiles and muslins, in many tones, 59s. 6d.; canvas voiles, lined throughout with silk, and prettily-made bodice, both with tucks to correspond, are 3 guineas. Some check zephyr blouse-suits are just the thing for morning wear in the country, and can be had in all colours for 20s. the suit.

MOTOR HATS.

Here also are some bargains in motor hats for long journeys. An all-round mushroom tailor-made tweed cap is being sold, for this month only, for 7s. 11d. Then the "Cuckoo" shape, which is such a favourite, the brim of which turns down at the back and protects the hair from the dust, is 9s. 11d. A very smart satin-straw toque that fits well down on the head, with very full scarf chiffon veil, which can be worn as combination of veil and scarf, is trimmed with wings, and is to be had in several good colours for 39s. 6d. The Napoleon shape in Jeddah plait, with choux and veil in grey, champagne, and biscuit colours, for 25s. 9d., and a dainty garden hat in fine white chip for 5s. 11d., with velvet band and bow, are very pretty, and a chiffon scarf for 1s. 11d. makes the latter quite dressy, and yet light.

EMBROIDERED LINEN ROBES.

You cannot go far wrong in Irish linen embroidered robes at Robinson and Cleaver's, for they are all manufactured by their own people in Belfast, and everything is of the very best at moderate prices. These embroidered robes are from 19s. 6d., 27s. 6d., 39s. 6d. upwards, and are all well cut and have plenty of bodice or bolero material allowed. Hand-embroidered Irish linen blouse lengths in delightful designs, range from 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 16s. 6d., etc. In the household linen department the double damask tablecloths and serviettes, all pure Irish linen, are to be obtained at most reasonable prices; likewise sheets, pillowslips, and all household towels, etc. This is an opportunity not to be missed by those about to start housekeeping or those who wish to replenish their linen cupboards. An old customer was asked if she did not require some bed linen or table linen. "Indeed, no," was the answer. "I bought mine years ago here, and it will not wear out." I happened to overhear this, and inwardly wished I had purchased mine from the same source.

TAPESTRY REMNANTT.

Tapestry remnants for furniture and cushion covers are useful purchases. Some lovely pure silk tapestries 60in. wide in lengths of five and six yards may be had for 5s. a yard. Some of the pieces are most beautiful, and the woollen tapestries are equally charming at 2s. per yard. Women who have the patience to go through these lengths will find treasures amongst them. Some printed velveteens at 1s. 3d. a yard would make lovely cushions and pouffs. Do not forget to look at the delightful lace and silk blouses on your way to the costume salon, where you will find some model gowns by Collot, etc.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Debenham and Freebody have made an exceptional purchase of over 40,000 yards of fashionable materials in fancy cotton voiles, muslins, French lawns, cambrics, delaines, and fancy flannels, and here is a golden opportunity for the "home girl" who can make her own gowns. For her there is an immense field—pretty fancy voiles for 4½d. a yard, flowered silk zephyrs 6½d., fancy all-wool delaines 8½d. per yard; woollen dress materials for autumn wear, 52in. wide, in etamine, from 1s. 0½d., and tweeds and faced cloths 2s. 6d.; printed Japanese silks 9½d., and check louisine 1s. 4½d.; and foundation silks in all colours at very low prices, so that provision can be made for some time ahead, almost until the next half-yearly sales. Amongst the model costumes and evening gowns are some charming "Cheruit" models, one in old rose fancy voile for 15 guineas, and a lovely soft white cashmere trimmed with galon and braid for 16 guineas, a rondeau model in black voile and lace 14 guineas, a cornflower voile de Dœuillet 16 guineas, and some exquisite evening gowns, amongst others a pink chiffon by Doucet 25 guineas, and a rondeau pompadour chine for 15 guineas.

INCONVENIENCES AT CHURCH-GATE STATION.

A correspondent asks us to "draw the attention of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the insufficient arrangements that have been made at Church-Gate Station for letting passengers out when there is a press of traffic during the forenoon—for Bandra and the City. Crowds of passengers, amongst whom are milkmen covered with the dirt of the stable with cans of milk on their heads, and boys with greasy strings of tiffin tins, all jostling each other, and all the well dressed and clean trying to avoid the milkmen and the greasy lunch tins. In the back ground may be seen timid ladies waiting till the crowd has hustled through the two narrow gates. The ladies—especially Parsee—with their beautiful, valuable dresses are much to be pitied in a crowd at Church-Gate Station, for they will be pushed against by the milkmen and tiffin bearers as a sort of practical joke and, if their clothes are not soiled, their tempers will be disturbed. Is it right, is it necessary all this crushing? Is it not possible to have a separate gate for milkmen, tiffin boys, fishwomen &c.? The B. B. & C. I. Railway must be careful not to earn a reputation for economy at the expense of the passengers. Complaints are frequent about the overcrowding of the 2nd class carriages from Gujerat. Has the Health Officer, I would inquire, no power to prevent them, as they wait to catch trains, placing the cans of milk in pools of dirty water?"

MATTERS THEATRICAL.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the notice issued at the instance of Kavasji D. Engineer, proprietor of the New Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company, against Bhojak Nihalchand Prananth, a harmonium-player now in the employ of Mr. K. M. Balliwalla's Theatrical Company, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be restrained from joining another theatrical company than the plaintiff's, was called for disposal. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Unwala and Pherozeshah, appeared to show cause against the notice; the Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy, appeared in support of it. Mr. Lowndes said the defendant Bhojak was under a three years' agreement; he left in October last without warning. Rs. 300 were laid down as damages in the event of the defendant's infringing the conditions of the agreement: but that would be no relief to the plaintiff, who now asked for an injunction. Mr. Padshah, in reply, said that in regard to its having been agreed that the suit should not be brought on the board for hearing till August, the present application was made by the plaintiff to deprive the defendant of his means of maintenance. His lordship discharged the notice with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	1	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.......	1	1	22
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	19
Water Division.................	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total........	7	7	153
Total plague deaths to date..	133,493		
Same date last year......	7	7	82

Wednesday's Cholera deaths 16
Thursday's " " 14

JUDGE OF NATAL SUPREME COURT

Mr. Justice Finnemore Tells of Remarkable Cure of Distressing Eczema By Cuticura—Grew Worse Under Professional Treatment.

OTHER SUFFERERS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered a severe attack of eczema on the scalp, face, ears, and neck, and was for several months under professional treatment, but became worse. My face was dreadfully disfigured, and I lost nearly all my hair. My wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did with most satisfactory results, the disease disappearing and my hair growing thicker and glossier than before my illness. My wife has purchased Cuticura for other sufferers, with good results in each case.—Robert Isaac Finnemore (Judge of the Natal Supreme Court), Pietermaritzburg, Natal."

AGONIZING ECZEMA

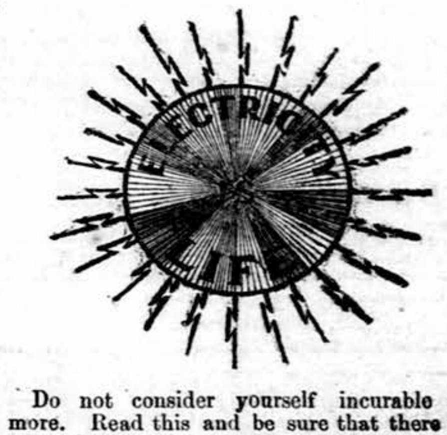
And Itching, Burning Eruptions, with Loss of Hair, Cured by Cuticura.

The Cuticura Treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, or Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Eczema." Mailed Free.

SEVERE ASTHMA CURED

A BOMBAY BAILIFF JOINS IN PRAIS FOR DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX.



Do not consider yourself incurable any more. Read this and be sure that there is a cure when you want it:—

SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the following:—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared; she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
Bailiff.

A cure like this has never been seen in India heretofore, and all you poor sufferers of this tiresome and difficult complaint are only too well aware of the fact. Come to me, unburden your troubles, and I will tell you how you can be cured in a painless, agreeable manner. If you cannot call, write at once, and I will send you, free of any charge, my latest works on electrical treatment.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
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Why buy Shop-Made Pastry?

When your Cook can so easily make your Pastries, Scones, Jam Sandwiches, Shortbread, Tarts, Tea Cakes, Little Dinner Loaves, etc., with

Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"

Tell Cook to try it next baking day.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
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BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. W. U. Nicholas is proposed as Consular Agent at Karachi for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Monsieur Polovtzoff as Consul-General for Russia at Bombay has been confirmed.

Lieutenant R. C. Burke, Administrator, Sangli State, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the date of relief.

The services of Mr. P. Hide, Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment, as Principal of the Daly College at Indore, with effect from the 12th July.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 20th June an examination according to the Rule, relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates:—Captain V. de V. Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar; Captain W. C. Anderson 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Captain J. H. Peck, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, passed on the 20th June an examination in Law, relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

Mr. A. D. Brown, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, pending further orders.

Messrs. D. Healy, W. B. Manley and O. A. Harker, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police, passed on the 19th June an examination in Law, relating to Police Officers.

Mr. Manley passed on the same date an examination in Gujarati.

Captain H. C. Wooldridge, 109th Infantry, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, *vice* Captain J. R. Darley. Captain Wooldridge is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of [illegible] First Class in the Ahmedabad District, and will exercise the powers, with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than Presidency Town of Bombay.

Captain Woldridge, further is appointed to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Major J. W. B. Merewether, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Satara, is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, *vice* Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I. C. S.

Mr. G. D. Panse, Collector of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks from 20th August or the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I. C. S., is to act as Collector of Kanara and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. D. Panse, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., is to act as Collector of Ahmedabad and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. L. Newman, Divisional Forest Officer, Western Division, Kanara, is to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Northern division, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 18th June.

Messrs. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., and M. Webb, I.C.S., passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 19th June.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend J. C. Fisher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Major W. V. Scudamore, R. E., Principal, College of Science, Poona, was granted leave on medical certificate, from the 11th to 22nd June in continuation of the College vacation.

Mr. H. N. Allen, B. Sc. (London), Ph. D. (Nebraska), Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, College of Science, Poona, was in charge of the College, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major W. V. Scudamore, R. E.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The Reverend James Drummond Gordon resigns his appointment as Honorary Chaplain, with effect from the 5th July.

Mr. N. C. Macleod, B.A, Barrister-at-Law, is re-appointed as President of the Tribunal of Appeal, for a period of one year, with effect from the 3rd August.

Mr. C. Efford L.D.S., is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon in Dentistry at the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, for a further term of one year.

JOHORE AND BRITISH SUZERAINTY.

An Interview with the Sultan.

THE opinion has been frequently expressed by the Malay Press that the Sultan of Johore would be only too willing to hand over the entire control of the affairs of his country to the British. The Sultan was in Colombo recently having arrived by the German mail steamer, "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," on his way to Singapore and a representative of the *Times of Ceylon* took the opportunity of interviewing His Highness on British S[illegible]inty and other important questions affecting the [illegible]e.

"I [illegible]d the article in one of the Straits papers," said the Sultan to our representative, "and I was very much surprised at the statements it contained, as I have never thought of taking such a step as that of handing over the entire control of my country to the British and having it included in the Federated Malay States. Why should I? I want to keep my country independent. I think Johore can get along very well by itself. I am going back to Johore to take up my sovereign work, and to assume command over the Johore military [illegible]rces. Now that the rubber boom is on, I think there is a great future before Johore."

Asked what his policy towards European planters would be, His Higness said: "I intend to encourage European planters to invest money in the State, as I want to develop the country as far as possible. Everything that will tend to develop Johore will be encouraged and everybody bringing money will be welcomed."

"While I was in England," His Highness said "I assisted in the flotation of two rubber Companies—one with a capital of £150,000—a concession which I gave to Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir John Anderson's predecessor, and another with £125,000 capital, a concession to the Wilson Rubber Company Limited, which is proof enough that I wish to encourage rubber planting. I think there is a great future in rubber. I have my own rubber plantation near Johore, 250 acres of which are planted with 5 and 6 years old trees, and where successful tapping has already taken place, besides which I have over 10,000 acres of jungle which I intend to open up when I reach home."

In the course of the conversation, the Johore State Railway was mentioned. "You can say," said the Sultan, "that with regard to that railway things are going ahead and I am hoping it will be finished soon.

"When? Oh, in about two years' time."

His Highness is going home after over a year's stay in England and on the Continent. Asked how long he intended to stay in his country, he said he could not definitely say, "but it will be some time, I daresay before I take my next trip to Europe. I intend to spend the next few years on efforts to develop the State."

When he was in Colombo, on the last occasion the Sultan was known as a horsey gentleman, and he was upholding his reputation by taking with him one of the finest strings of horses that has ever been seen on board an Eastern passenger-vessel. Now he has become known as a motorist, and at the house he is keeping on in Park Lane there are quite a number of cars—all Mercedes. On the river at Maidenhead, there is a smart little petrol launch awaiting his return. Accompanying him home is a 45 to 50 Mercedes car, two motor bicycle (Rovers), and one motor launch. It was soon after he arrived in England that His Highness became imbued with the motoring craze, and he rid himself of his fine stables keeping only a pair of cobs for a two-wheeled hansom, which, with pardonable pride, he told our representative was considered one of the finest turnouts in the West End. Naturally he adopted the lates fashion of the day and purchased a handsome electric brougham. He is a member of the Automobile Clubs of England and France and is quite a competent driver and mechanic, having passed his examination in Paris.

During His Highness's absence, the affairs of the State have been in the hands of the prime minister, Dato Muntri Basar. Quite recently the second minister Dato Siri Amar De Rajah left England under the orders of the Sultan to prepare his subjects for his home-coming.

A GRAND SPECULATION, in these days of financial unrest, is a rare thing for people with spare capital to come across. It is, therefore, refreshing to know that in purchasing a box of Holloway's Pills, good value for money can be obtained. They never fail to give instant relief from pain, and no disease can long withstand their purifying influence. A few appropriate doses at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders caused by brain worry. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their regulating and renovating virtues.

DO WOMEN ENJOY ONE ANOTHER?

"THE most charming women in society, when they are together without men, seldom say anything that is worth hearing, and feel more bored than when they are alone. But with men it is not so. Their conversation is, no doubt, less lively when no women are present, but as a usual thing, though it may be more serious, it is also more reasonable; they can do without us better than we can do without them."

So wrote Mademoiselle Scudery in the year of our Lord 1640, and her words were quoted the other day by a Philadelphia hostess who was entertaining five guests at luncheon, two of them from her own city, while the three others belonged respectively to Memphis, Boston, and New York.

"And it reminded me," the hostess went on to say, "of our friend F. W., who observed lately that he vastly preferred dinners where women are present. We all knew that he was a professed woman-hater, so waited for his explanation, which was, 'For, don't you see, in dining with men only one misses that exquisite sensation of relief which descends upon the soul when the ladies rise from the table.'"

All laughed at F. W.'s speech, but it was freely granted that men, no matter how much they may enjoy the society of women, still like best to compare opinions on serious and solid subjects with one another. But the question remained whether, in this twentieth century, which has been called "The New Woman's Century," there could be any need of weighing Mademoiselle Scudery's confession concerning the inadequacy of the entertainment which women offer to one anothert whether, in these days of feminine expansion and progress, women still feel bored when left exclusively to one another's society: "in short," said one of the Philadelphians, "whether we ever have an exquisite sensation or relief when we leave the men over their cigars."

"Of course," said the hostess, women whose sole desire it is to adore and be adored are always and inevitably bored when there are no men present. We leave them out. It is the experienced, the mature, the rational, the clever women whose word counts."

All six women were experienced, mature, rational, not to say clever and when the opinion of each was desired, it came the turn of the Philadelphians to speak first.

"I sometimes feel," said No. 1, "as if the passion for bridge whist were the inevitable result of our being thrown so much upon the society of our own sex. One has to do something interesting, or one would go mad."

"And I honestly prefer to talk with women," said the second of the Philadelphians. "I like a little more concession and rounding off than a man is willing to give. I confess I like men to take the initiative, and I am always ready to accept a man's opinion, as the result of more careful, all-round thinking than a woman's. A man does not allow himself to be run away with by every impulse as we do; but I do love a clever woman's idea of things."

Next came the charming Southerner. "Of course," she said, "one likes to talk with men, and in doing so exerts one's powers, and makes one's best efforts to be interesting. It is useful to draw out a man's views on important subjects. But with men one thinks of the impression one is making, and in talking to men one is conscious of being a little bit of a humbug. Now with women no affectations are of the least use, and there is a comfort in dropping any sort of hypocrisy, and in talking about the things one honestly cares about,—that is, domestic matters, children, and dress. Nobody need condemn these as trivial subjects, for they are of the utmost consequence. Leave knowledge of them out of a woman's mind, and what is she? Then women understand one another readily, and are generally helpful and sympathetic and clever. Yes, women are immensely clever: that is, when they are on their own line."

The Boston woman entertained no doubt whatever that women are better off without men. "Men are so little in earnest; they will not be serious. You will hardly find a man who enjoys discussing abstract questions,—that is, in society. Women nowadays are interested in everything. They have retained their faith in the perfectibility of the species. Temperance, settlement work, civic and social questions,—they like to discuss these subjects, as well as Ibsen and Bernard Shaw and Maeterlinck. In travel women are the most congenial companions, and they are ideal for living with: prompt, punctual, industrious, and disinterested. No one misses men if one has a few good women friends."

"I think," said the New Yorker, "that women are practically more interested in women than in men. We dress for one another, furnish our homes to vie with and surpass one another, and in entertaining lay ourselves out to surprise one another. We enjoy and admire one another, too. Now take teas and luncheons, where there are never any men to count, but the women are such dears in their pretty clothes, and each with something bright to say! It is only when you get too intimate, and know their weak side, that they distinctly bore you. A man's weak side is different; he may be vain, but he is vain in a different way. You can enter into his thoughts, help him to work them out, make him talk his best and feel contented with himself, and he admires *you*. Discuss any subject with a woman, and let her appear to have the pleasure of convincing you, and she takes immediately a tone of condescension, feels herself to be a superior woman,—and when a woman feels herself to be superior, Heaven help us!"

The hostess decided that, in spite of some reserves, all these opinions went to show that women appreciate and enjoy one another more than in Mademoiselle Scudery's time: in fact, are "discovering one another more and more." "Was it," she asked, "the Miss Berrys who used to say, 'No more women, no more women'? But then, the Miss Berrys liked to be the centre of things and have the talk to themselves. In fact, we are all alike; we like to be the centre of things, and no woman feels the full possession of her powers who has not a little world of her own, with something revolving around her. And given this, the modern woman is ready to say, '*No more men*.'"—*The Contributors' Club.*

POINTS OF VIEW.

No man living, and especially no rich man, can be certain that he has not unconsciously made an enemy.—*Spectator.*

The vast majority of modern statues . . have all the unhappy look of a man who has left his umbrella at home for ever.—*Academy.*

If only any of His Majesty's Governments could realise it, opera is most emphatically a case for State aid.—John F. Runciman, in the *Speaker.*

It is the spoken language that counts; and if the spelling does not represent it, then the spelling fails to express the truth.—Prof. Walter W. Skeat, in *Academy.*

It is because it is possible for a murder to be committed without a motive that the authors of certain crimes remain undiscovered and undiscoverable.—*Spectator.*

He is a wise man nowadays who can pronounce his beliefs, propound his pet theories, or expose a scandal to the world in the form of a novel, for in no other way will his voice be so loudly heard.—*Daily Chronicle.*

The money-making faculty, apart from its own special interests, is usually stupid and shortsighted. But it has nowhere been joined with more stupidity or shortsightedness than in the United States.—*Outlook.*

When a husband shuts the front door quietly, and comes into his wife's drawing-room with a mild air of being at peace with the world, he has helped to make the lady by the lamp bless the day she met him at the altar.—*Woman at Home.*

It may seem a humiliating truth, but it is one which all historians and sociologists now recognise, that so far spiritual and moral agencies alone have never succeeded in bringing about social amelioration.—"J. B.," in the *Christian World.*

Our neo-humanitarians seem to take up the position that the survivor, when murder has been done, must necessarily be in the right and an object of compassion. This is indeed "pitying the plumage and forgetting the dying bird."—*Spectator.*

The mere presence of books in a house has admittedly, a humanising influence, and creates without effort a familiarity with names and subjects that can never be altogether unfruitful.—R. Brimley Johnson, in the *Morning Leader.*

One could imagine a combination life, endowment, accident, sickness, homestead, burial, and divorce policy that might at once rehabilitate a flagging business, and gradually extend the blessings of experimental marriage to the very proletariat.—*Nation* (New York).

For twenty-eight years Shakespeare worked hard, and then went back to his birthplace, to rest, realising that life should be divided into three periods—preparation, toil, repose. If that were true, it gave cause to distrust the theory which declared that genius was symptomatic of insanity. Would that all madmen were wise enough, like Shakespeare, to provide for a rainy day!—The Bishop of Ripon.

There is no such thing as terra-firma anywhere; the crust of the earth is always subject to slight tremors, though it is rare for them to attain a magnitude perceptible by human senses. . . . They are but the price which we pay for inhabiting a planet which is still able to support life. When they cease to occur, mankind will take it as a hint to set his house in order and wait for the inevitable end of his multiform activities.—*Outlook.*

One wonders how many fellow-citizens in this "merrie England" of ours have no capital and no chance of saving any: who, well or ill, have to stand to their work, knowing the eyes that are on them, the fines waiting to be inflicted, the notice to quit which hangs over them: who shudder at the thought of growing old, knowing this to be the unpardonable sin; who are without joy in the present and with no future that will bear looking at!—"J. B.," in the *Christian World.*

GRREN ROOM GOSSIP.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has taken train for her island home of Belle Isle, where she will spend the summer. She will work and read, take sea baths, and play tennis, and perchance will dream, for even a woman of her energies allows herself such privileges. During the days she has spent in Paris, she has had scarcely a moment to herself. Her house in the Boulevard Pereire has been besieged with visitors to whom she has told the story of her wonderful American travels; how she escaped accidents and captured triumphs. Know, then, that her journeys represent one and a half times round the world! But Sarah will go back again next year, perhaps, to open a theatre in New York, which is to be called after her own name. By the way, "our national glory" has become a diplomat. The United States are wedded to peace, she says, but the Americans are "tres chauvin"; they do not allow their business to entirely absorb them. So let Germany take care. She was wise to mitigate her pretensions last year, because . . . . Well, a great event is in preparation. Mme. Bernhardt would no doubt have given us more of her confidences if at that moment Ratapatagrif had not claimed her undivided attention. Ratapatagrif is the kitten imported from America. It takes no interest in politics!

Dominique Brienne, the heroine of Georges de Porto-Riche's curious and depressing piece, "Le Passe," is a very un-French Frenchwoman. She has been loved, and left, some eight years before the play opens, by a diplomatist of easy masculine morality, one François Prieur (M. Andre Calmettes). The manner of his abandonment of Dominique was characteristic of the man; he deceived her, made her miserable, and then disappeared without a word of explanation! Yet, because of the eternal call of ideality in Dominique's nature, she still thinks she loves him, though she almost lost her reason through his conduct, has worked hard and successfully as an artist to court forgetfulness, and is wooed by the apparently deserving Maurice Arnault (M. Severin). She might have married Maurice, and regretted François for ever, but for the fact that she tries to bring her friend, Antoinette Bellange (Mlle. Marguerite Caron), to forgive and go back to her husband, who has had an interlude, which is now finished. In order to work on Antoinette, Dominique tells her the story of what she has gone through. In doing so she discovers that Antoinette has been consoling herself with a lover, and that this lover is none other than François Prieur!

Mlle. Brandes played this scene with remarkable distinction and extraordinary emotional power, of the deeply felt, restrained kind, which is personal and not stagey in its expression. She was greatly helped by her very attractive voice, which is low pitched, sometimes almost hoarse, but very full of character, and oddly English in the serious convincingness of its inflection. Mlle. Brandes was quite the ideal woman, charm and tenderness, in the second act, where François comes to her studio to ask her not to try to separate him and Antoinette. Though he comes for this purpose, François, who is the base slave of every momentary inclination, discover that Dominique is still very attractive, declares that he is jealous of her approaching marriage, that he is in love with her still. And she, who has never doubted her love for him, yet hands him his hat and sends him away. Then Fate steps in, in the shape of Antoinette's husband, who says Antoinette must come back to him or give up their child. Antoinette determines to keep her lover and deceive her husband, but she tells Dominique nothing of this when she begs her to go and try to arrange terms with M. Bellange. Thus Dominique concludes that François is free when he comes and declares that it is so, and begs her to go off with him, though he has consented to an assignation with Antoinette for the following evening. Antoinette tells Dominique this, accuses her of having worked to get François back all to no purpose, François, once alone with her again, can persuade her to accept any explanation.

The two are on the point of starting together for Rome, will stay in Paris one night. Where? asks Dominique, and François makes the inevitable blunder of the sensualist. He has a little house at St. James's, Neuilly; he will take her there! At once Dominique turns on him. "That house, where he has promised to meet Antoinette, and has met her often before!" At last she sees him as he is, disgusted, revolted by him, her love is gone, she orders him away and turns to Maurice. As a play the piece is not really successful, but a minute study of a complex woman's character adroitly presented in the few hours' traffic of the stage it has a certain interest. But its chief merit is that it provides Mlle. Brandes with a part which suits her to perfection and in which all lovers of fine acting should take the opportunity of seeing her. Mlle. Brandes has an excellent company with her, who all played with that Parisian finish and delicacy without which so "talky" a play as "Le Passé" would be almost unendurable.

It is hard lines on an artist of the ability of Mlle. Marthe Brandes that she should be called on to show her quality to Londoners in July, at a time, too, when Henley Regatta is on and the 'Varsities are fighting it out at Lord's. There was a poor house last night, when she gave the only performance she is billed to give of "Francillon," a later and rather indifferent play of Dumas fils. But was she, or the excellent company supporting her, downhearted? No. She played the part of the young wife who, believing her husband unfaithful, pretends to have been so herself for all she was worth, and, perhaps, for rather more than the play or the part was. She has a quaint, inquisitive, searching way with her, has Mlle Brandes, her flavour is bitter and reflective like the quince's. The audience made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in size. She was generally well seconded, especially by M. Rousselle, as the sorely perturbed husband; by Mlle. Careze, as her young sister Annette, and by M. Dieudonne as the husband's very sensible father. The play announced for to-night and to-morrow night is "L'Espionne," a modernisation, it seems, of our old friend "Dora," the original of "Diplomacy," a piece which, aided by a remarkable cast at the old Prince of Wale's, made a great sensation in 1878.

Two new plays will be given at the Duke of York's Theatre, St. Martin's-lane (kindly lent by Mr. Charles Frohman), in aid of the funds of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The first, in three acts, is by Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton, and is entitled "A Sense of Humour," and in it the following artists have consented to appear: Mr. C. Aubrey Smith (by permission of Mr. Arthur Bourchier), Mr. Athol Stewart, Mr. Reginald Dance, Miss Maud Hoffman, and Miss Beryl Faber (by permission of Mr. George Alexander). The second play, in one act, entitled "The Escape of John Merchant," is by Mr. Philip Gibbs and Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, and in this the chief parts will be taken by Miss Beryl Faber and Mr. Frank Cooper.

Significant evidence of the condition of taste in playgoing London just now is forthcoming in the decision of Mr Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott to make their first appearance as Shylock and Portia at Manchester. This intensely interesting event is afixed for the 27th of next month, and no doubt many London playgoers will make a journey to the great Lancashire city to witness it. Mr. Forbes Robertson's should be a most powerful and memorable performance, and Miss Gertrude Elliott's Portia very bewitching; and Manchester—so long one of the heading musical centres of the kingdom—is to be congratulated on becoming, by this announcement, for the moment, at any rate, a leading dramatic centre also. Since Henry Irving produced "A Story of Waterloo" at the Bristol Theatre, no such important event has taken place in the provinces. Miss Ellen Terry's visit to Coventry and enthusiastic welcome there may be said to have rung the curtain down on the celebration of her jubilee, and on the most remarkable series of public demonstrations ever received by a member of the theatrical profession. Her appearance as Hermione at His Majesty's is now fixed for September 1.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. M[illegible] Winslow's Soothin[illegible] Syrup is sold by Medicine dea[illegible] [illegible]verywhere.

DO YOU CONTINUE TO SUFFER—

BECAUSE you have been disappointed with the means you have tried for obtaining relief? Do you go on suffering year after year and never think of Electricity as a cure for your trouble? Why? Because it has never been recommended to you for the reason that its effect is so wonderful on the human body that it must interfere largely with all other treatment. If you meet a man who has worn one of these body batteries, and been cured by it, you will begin to realize that you have found the remedy at last, for your trouble.

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"DEAR SIR,—

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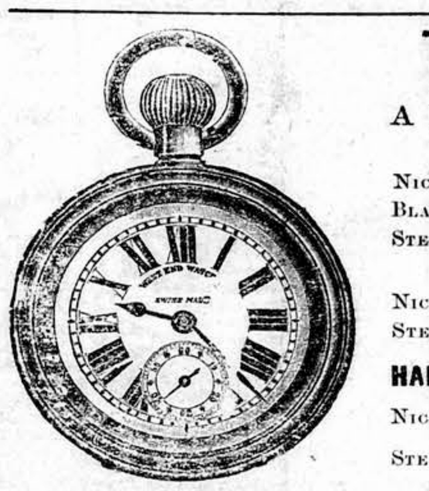

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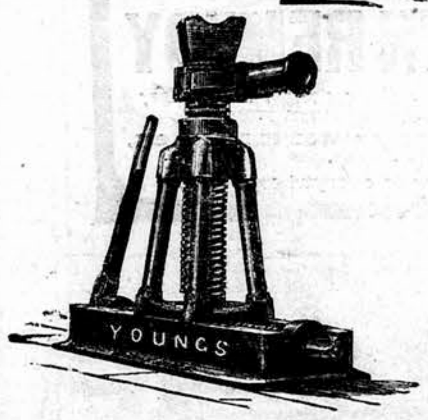

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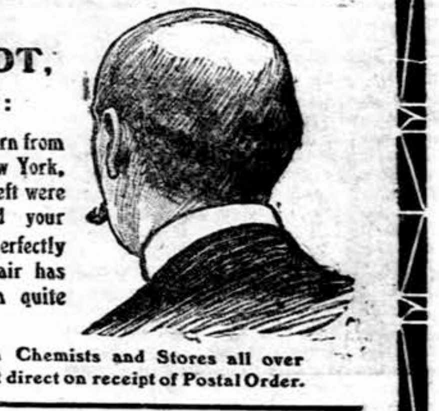

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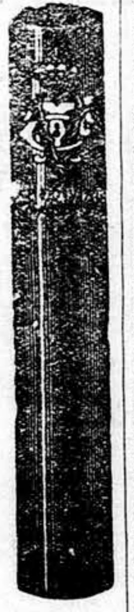
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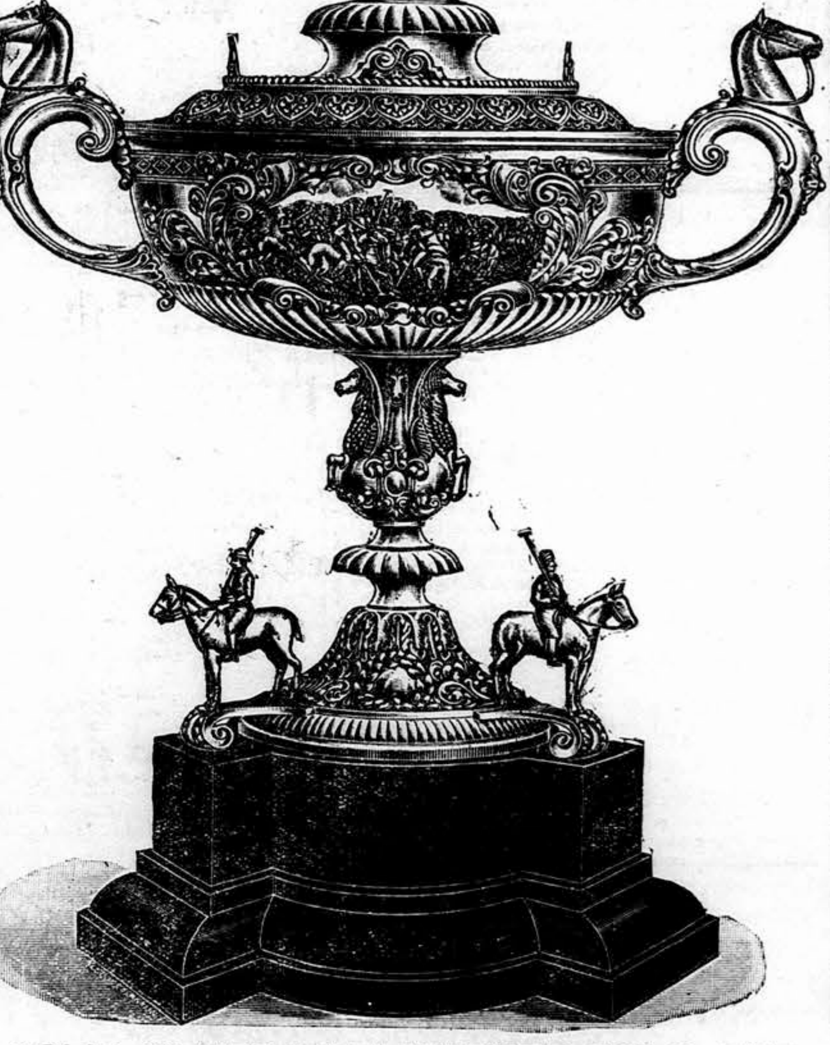
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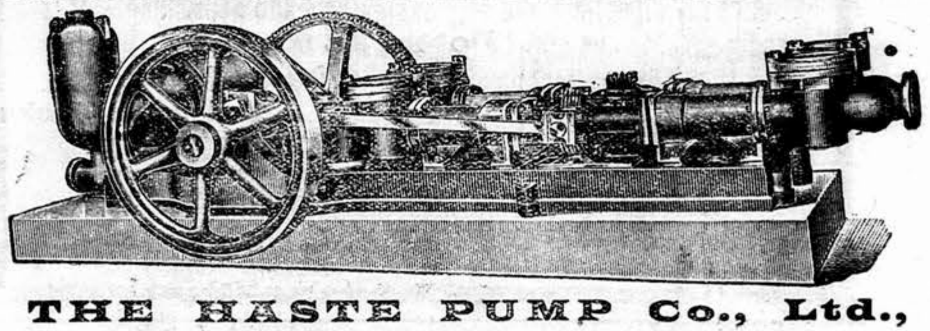

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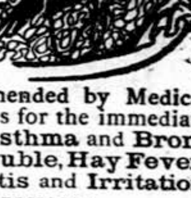

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